INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

VOL. XVII NO. 163--D BOMBAY THURSDAY JULY 11 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TORY AMENDMENT TO ADDRESS REJECTED.

Labour's Disbelief In Preference

MR. AMERY'S "FALLACIOUS AND UNSOUND CREED"

Proposed Imperial Economic Conference

INDIA--A VAST FIELD FOR BRITISH EXPLOITATION

Plea For Increasing Her Purchasing Power

—:o:—

LONDON, July 9.

Mr. Amery resumed the debate on the Conservative safeguarding amendment to the Address and concentrated on Imperial preference. Mr. Snowden replying said that it was a pathetic sight to see a man so fervently believing in and eloquently expressing a creed so fallacious and unsound as that which Mr. Amery had been expounding. Mr Snowden declared that there was no analogy between the McKenna duties and the Safeguarding duties. The Labour Party had given full notice that if it was returned to power the McKenna duties would be repealed, and if they were repealed in the next budget the country could not be surprised.

REFUSAL TO GIVE UNDERTAKING.

Mr. Snowden declined to state whether or not the McKenna duties or safeguarding duties would be repealed before or in the next budget. Government was anxious to promote very close trade relations with all parts of the Empire but did not believe that the most advantageous method of doing so was a preferential tariff system. Preference was not possible without taxing food and raw material, which were practically only two things the Empire sent Britain. Government would never be a party to it. Mr Snowden said that Mr. Churchill by abolishing the tea duty had swept away one of the greatest preferences existing, but that was for India, the most populous part of the Empire, which held infinitely greater possibilities of trade than all Dominions. He hoped that before Government left the office they would have swept away all duties on food, sugar and dried fruits and all dutiable articles of food. Preferences would naturally go with them.

PROPOSED ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Government was very sympathetically considering the difficulties some sugar-producing colonies were experiencing, and would see if assistance could be extended them which would put them in a position to face the future world competition. Government did not intend to abolish the Empire Marketting Board, but would see if money could be more usefully extended. Mr. Snowden mentioned as an earnest of the Government's desire to cultivate closest commercial relations with the Empire, that it was at present engaged in communications with the Empire Governments to see whether it was possible to hold an Impeial Economic Conference for the purpose of seeing how inter-imperial trade might be extended. He quoted figures relating to Canada, Australia and New Zealand in support of the view that the development of Dominions must at best be Zslow, and we could not expect a very large increase of trade even under the most favourable conditions, with White parts of the Empire.

Mr. Snowden proceeded to argue that British trade with India could be increased by 87 millions sterling compared to two millions with Australia if the purchasing power of the people of the two countries was raised, say by six shillings per capita. He contended from this that the best opportunity of developing Imperial trade lay in helping India by lending her capital enabling the peasants to use steel instead of wooden ploughs and also use motor tractors. They might at the same time be educated to the point of using motor cars. The present Government only differed from the last on the question of method as to how Imperial trade and development could be promoted.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Runciman equally supported closer trading relations within the Empire, and pointed out that some preferences went to small groups in the Dominions, and one went to half a dozen merchants in one Dominion. He wecomed the proposed Economic Conference. The Overseas Ministers would learn that we were not inspired by enmity when we said we could not afford to give revenue to favoured individuals. He wished there was enough wisdom in the Dominions to induce them to adopt Free Trade.

Voting on the rejected Conservative amendment occasioned the first division in the present Parliament. Liberals voted with Government.

TORY AMENDMENT LOST.

The Conservative amendment to the address in reply to the King's speech has been rejected by 340 votes to 220. The amendment regretted the absence of declaration of policy with regard to Safeguarding and the McKenna duties and the maintenance of Imperial preference. —Reuter.

REEORMS IN INDIA

—:o:—

Dr. Besant's Suggestion to Labour Cabinet

CONFERENCE BETWEEN JOINT COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT AND INDIAN POLITICIANS

LONDON, July 10.

Writing in the Socialist monthly "Clarion," Mrs. Besant suggests that Labour Government may be willing to submit the Simon Commission's Report together with the Nehru Report and any other that may have been made, to a joint committee of the Lords and Commons associating with it a committee of leading Indian representative politicians, for examination and report to Parliament.

She also suggests that such a committee should be called to conference with the Labour Cabinet before any action is considered and decided upon. She does not think that signatories of the Nehru Report would refuse to meet such a committee.—Reuter.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

—:o:—

SIR DENYS BRAY TO GO ON LONG LEAVE

SIMLA, July 9.

Important changes will take place in the Foreign Department of the Government of India in the ensuing cold weather.

Sir Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary, will proceed on long leave early next year, and Mr. E. B. Howell, who on a former occasion officiated as Foreign Secretary, will again act during Sir Bray's absence.

Mr. J. G. Acheson, Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, is taking eight months' leave from early December and his place will be filled by Mr. F. V. Wylie who recently conducted settlement of Peshawar district.

Sir Muhammad Habibullah leaves Simla on the 29th July for Bombay "en route" to London. He sails by S. S. "Ranpura" on 3rd August. —A. P.

OWEN YOUNG REPORT AND SPA PERCENTAGES

—:o:—

'DEPARTURE MEANS LOSS OF 2,400,000 PER YEAR TO BRITAIN"

LONDON, July 9.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Snowden said that the loss to Britain in consequence of the departure from Spa percentages in the Owen Young Report would be approximately 2,400,000 per year, the capitalised value of which was 37½ millions. This country, he added, was in no way committed to the acceptance of recommendations of the Young Committee which would be discussed at the forthcoming International Conference.

SALE OF POST-WAR STORES TO FRANCE.

Col. Wedgwood asked what steps had been taken to indicate to the French Government that if the capital sum due to America for the stores sold to France after the war becomes due owing to France's failure to ratify the American debt agreement, Great Britain would require a similar payment.

Mr. Snowden replied that Mr. Churchill, last May, sent to the French Minister of Finance a reminder that the principle of "Pari Passu" payments to Great Britain still held good. Government were watching, with very considerable interest, the discussions now proceeding at Paris in this regard, and if circumstances contemplated by the question arose, Government would certainly insist on the conditions laid down by Mr. Churchill.

SIR S. WILSON'S REPORT.

Replying to a question, Mr. Lunn, Under-Secretary for Colonies said that Lord Passfield had received a report of Sir Samuel Wilson's mission to East Africa, but he was not yet in a position to say whether it would be published.—Reuter.

KABALI'S MISHAP

—:o:—

Forced to Land in a Desert

CARBURETTOR TROUBLE AGAIN

BOMBAY, July 10.

A private cable has been received from Mr. Kabali, the Indian airman who is now engaged in a solo flight from England to India stating that after being held up in Tripoli for six days owing to an attack of yellow fever, he took off for Bengasi but unfortunately made a forced landing in a desert 300 miles to the east of Tripoli, due to carburettor trouble.

The machine was partly damaged but he was not hurt. The machine will be repaired immediately and the flight resumed.—A. P.

LONDON-INDIA AIR MAIL

—:o:—

THE SERVICE IS A "FAILURE" SAYS "DAILY MAIL"

LONDON, July 10.

The London-India Air mail is a failure, according to an article to which prominence is given by the "Daily Mail," which points out that average load of mails hitherto has not exceeded a quarter of a ton which is a quarter of the aeroplane's capacity and below the postal experts' anticipation. The newspapers urges better publicity for a service which is worked with regularity that has won the admiration of the world.—Reuter.

8 PERSONS KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSION

—:o:—

LONDON, July 10.

It is feared that eight persons have died in an explosion in a colliery at Bleanavon in Monmouthshire. Four bodies have hitherto been recovered. Four men are still in the pit. Poison-gases are rendering rescue very difficult. Several of those rescued have been severely burned.—Reuter.

UNTIN BOWLER REACHES PORT BURWELL

—:o:—

LONDON, July 9.

New York.—After two days' silence since "The Untin Bowler" left Remi Lake, North Ontario, news has been received of its safe arrival at Port Burwell in the extreme north east of Ungava Bay.—Reuter.

MEERUT PRISONERS

—:o:—

Defence Committee Secretary's Complaint

"OFFENSIVE" ATTITUDE OF JAILER

MEERUT, July 10.

Lala Girdharlal, Secretary, Central Defence Committee, in an interview with the Free Press Representative says:

On receipt of a telegraphic message from all the accused for urgent consultation, I came here yesterday morning. The Superintendent gave permission to see five or six of the accused at a time although in view of the importance of the matter to be discussed, I asked for permission to interview all the accused together.

On reaching the jail, the Deputy Jailer refused my talking with the accused without his being within hearing. To this I objected as not being in the interests of the Defence. Messrs. Bradley Hutchinson, Dharmavir Singh, Kishorilala Ghose and Nimbkar who had been called out to meet me also insisted on their being allowed to talk to me in private. They stated that as the Secretary of the Defence Committee should not be denied this facilty; else such a refusal will materially affect their defence.

The matter was referred to the Superintendent on the phone who maintained that unless I was accompanied by a lawyer this permission could not be granted.

OFFENSIVE ATTITUDE.

The attitude of the Deputy Jailer all through was very offensive. The accused decided to lay this matter before the Magistrate and press for this essential privilege being extended to the Secretary of their Defence Committee. I, too, propose to write to the Magistrate in charge of the trial protesting against the attitude of the Deputy Jailer and to insist on the right of private interview being extended to the President, the Secretary and other responsive members of the Defence Committee. If this privilege is not granted by the Court it would be impossible to guide and control the defence of the accused in a proper fair and just way."—Free Press.

A. I. C. C. MEETING AT ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

Invitation to Congressmen in Central and Provincial Legislatures

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

The General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee has issued the following statement:

"The Working Committee has invited the Congress Parties in the Central and Provincial Legislatures to send their representatives should they so desire to confer with the Committee prior to the meeting of the A. I. C. C. on July 26 in Allahabad.

A similar invitation was issued to all the Council Parties on the last occasion when the Working Committee met in Delhi. It was only taken advantage of, however, by Pandit Govind Ballagh Pant, leader of the U. P. Congress Council Party who was present at the meetings of the Working Committee. The Behar Council Party also deputed Mr. Mathura Prasad to represent their case. Other Council Parties did not send representatives; but most of them sent written memoranda which were placed before the Working Committee.

The Working Committee was desirous, in Delhi, to take no steps without consulting the Congress Members of the Legislatures. It was for this reason that an invitation was issued to all the Council Parties then to send representatives to meet the Committee. This has now been repeated for the next meeting.

NOTICE TO PRESS MEN.

The General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee has issued a notification to Press members of the All-India Congress Committee who desire arrangements to be made for their stay in Allahabad on the occasion of the meeting of the Committee on July 26. They are requested to communicate their wishes to the A. I. C. C. Office. An early intimation will be appreciated and will facilitate proper arrangements being made.—Free Press.

TRANSFER OF MEERUT CASE

—:o:—

MR. NARIMAN'S FRESH AFFIDAVIT

ALLAHABAD, July 10

Mr. Langford James, Special public prosecuter in the Meerut Communist "conspiracy" case, arrived here this noon from Meerut to oppose to-morrow the application filed at the Allahabad High Court on behalf of some of the accused for transfer of the case from Meerut to Allahabad.

Mr. Joti Prasad and Mr. Gupta two of the defence counsel have also arrived here.

Notice of the transfer application directed to be issued to the remaining 23 out of the 32 accused who had not till then joined in the application have, it is reported, been served on the accused at Meerut. Copies of no supplementary affidavit were delivered to Mr. Langford James till his arrival at Allahabad this noon.

Some papers were, however, delivered to him it is reported this afternoon on behalf of the accused, the details of which are not available. They include, it is understood, an affidavit of Mr. Nariman of Bombay.

A counter Affidatit is very likely it is reported, to be filed to-morrow at the High Court on behalf of the prosecution in reply to the affidavit filed in support of the transfer application.—Free Press

NO TIME FOR HEROIC GESTURES

Mr. H. P. Mody Deplores Working Committee's Decision

NEED OF UNITED ACTION

BOMBAY July 10

In an interview to the Press on the resolution passed at the Delhi meeting of the Congress Working Committee, Mr. H. P. Mody, M.L.A. says:—

"The resolution illustrates the chaos which prevails in our national life. What the country needs to-day is not a succession of heroic gestures, but united action on the part of all progressive political parties with a view to secure the acceptance of the national demand for full responsible Government. The boycott of the Simon Commission and the effort at constitution-making embodied in the Nehru Report were successful because of the co-operation of what I would call the right wing of the national movement. The Congress should not imagine that it can stand by itself for all time to come. The time has come when it must recognise that a section of political opinion, however vocal and powerful it may be, can no longer be the sole arbiter of the people's destinies. On the eve parliamentary of momentous constitutional changes, the Congress cannot afford to ignore altogether the existence of other political parties, and say what it will it will have to reckon with them when responsible Government is achieved.

To judge from its recent performance, however, it would appear as if, having secured the co-operation of other political groups on two vital issues, the Congress thought that they existed solely for the purpose of extending such co-operation, and might be taken no further notice of, when reaching decisions calculated to vitally affect the course of events.

AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION.

Apart from such considerations however, the decision of the Working Committee is to be deplored on other grounds. Important questions affecting the national interests are coming up for decision in the Assembly in the next few months and to sacrifice them for the sake of a mere gesture does not seem to be exactly the quintessence of political wisdom. There is another consideration even more important. Largely as a result of the completeness of the Boycott, it is more than probable that a Round Table Conference may emerge in the formative stages of the new constitution, and the Congress than any others are in a position to deliver the goods may yet be called upon to play a decisive part in the shaping of events. At such a juncture, it would be singularly unfortunate if they gave the impression in responsible quarters that they were a set of impossible people with whom it was futile to enter into negotiations. The vigorous practical political mentality of the west may be forgiven if it failed to discover any purpose in a series of walk-ins and walk-outs. It is to be earnestly hoped that the congress President for whom everyone has great respect, will take fresh stock of the situation and refrain from creating impossible situations and aggravating the distractions and dissensions of our political life.—Free Press.

KILL COMMUNALISM

—:o:—

APPEAL TO INDIAN YOUTH

"It is a psychological moment for you, young men, to come into the field and kill the demon which is sapping the very life of India. This is the demon of communalism. Revolt against it. Abolish communalism and political slavery will vanish of itself.

I may be pardoned for proclaiming it boldly that many of our leaders are guilty of spreading the abnoxious germs of communalism in the country. They have ceased to be leaders. They are cowards and cannot face public opinion. They move with the tide; and I may even say that at times they originate communal feelings. My young friends, you should not allow yourselves to be deceived by such leaders. Worship principles and not persons.

Have you ever imagined the depths to which we have sunk? How do you feel when you hear the cry of "Hindu Pani" and "Mussalman Pani" at railway stations? Whilst the nations outside India are busy conquering the forces of nature to turn them to their use, you are engaged in dividing the common gifts of God on a communal basis. Your next move may perhaps be to divide air into "Hindu Hava" (air) and "Mussalman Hava".

Dr. Muhammed Alam.

49th Day of Hunger Strike

—:o:—

BARISAL, July 10.

The hearing of the case against Satindranath Sen and 13 others charged under Section 110 Cr. P. C. fixed for to-day, is again postponed to July 24 as they are physically unable to attend the court due to hunger strike.

Mr. Amiyaray Choudhury interviewed Satidranath Sen in jail. When he was brought to the interview room in a cot he was found to be extreamly weak and complained of pain in the joints and any attempt to rise from the bed makes him dizzy.

To-day is the 49th day of Sen's hunger strike.—Free Press.

LONDON, July 10.

The "Southern Cross" has arrived at Croydon.—Reuter.

STOCKS & SHARES

General Rise in Shares

UNDERTONE HEALTHY

Bombay, July 10.

The market re-opened to-day after the settlement with a good undertone. There was good enquiry all-round and it appears that the conservative is returning gradually. There is now cessation of Bear selling and it is very likely that prices will gradually attain to higher levels. Tata Iron and Steel shares opened somewhat easy on rumours of possibilities of strike at Jamshedpur but there was good support from operators and by noon prices soared high. Later on there was some profit taking which resulted in a small relapse. The neglected section of cement shares fared well to-day on better demand.

As pointed out in these notes, the technical situation of the market was strong on account of large short interest. The market is now attaining natural recovery. The undertone of the market is healthy and prices are tending to higher levels.

CASH BUSINESS IN SHARES.

Bombay, July 10.

Apollo Mill Rs. 4/
E. D. Sasson As. 8/6, 7/9
Kastureband Rs. 9/4, 9/0
Bradbury Ordi. Rs. 137/8, 140
Morarji Goculdas 790/795/
Tapti Ry. 645, 647/8
Mandra Bhon 69
C. Provinces Ry. 94
India Bank 100
Imperial Bank 1427/8
Imperial New 347/8, 351/14
Union Bank 3.6.9. 3/7
Central Bank 19/12, 19/10
Tata Power Ordi. 402/8, 403/12
Tata Power Pref. 962/8
Karachi Elec. xd. 154/8
Tata Hydro Defd. 109/-109/4
Katni 1st Pref. 100/
Shahabad Cement 152/8
Punjab Ordi. 11/2, 11/5
Universal Fire General 4/3, 4/12
Jupiter Ince. Ordi. 10/2, 10/4
Mercantile Ince. 27/8
Scindia 8/14, 9
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 68/12, 707
Port Canning 650/
Tata Construction 51/
Tata Oil 13/8
Bombay Telephone 53/12
Burmah New 271/4, 275/
B. B. Petrol 4/8/6, 4/9/6

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, July 10.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 531/4
Apollo 60 nil 3.8.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 710/
Bharat (500) 10y 614.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 721/4
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 316/4
Central India 1601 462/8
Colaba Land Mills 117/8
Crescent 100 95
Currimbhay 250 nil 100
David 250 nil 222-8
Dawn 250 10y 455
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 708 130
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100 nil 5
Fazulbhoy 200, 515
Finlay 100 10y 90
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 126-4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1557/8
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 101 140
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100 13.21 361/4
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 9
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 67/8
Kohinoor 10/0/100, 170
Laxmi Cotton 260, 10 xd. 1455
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 0/8/0
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 790
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 750.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 158-12.
New City of Bombay nil 70
New Great Eastrn 200 10y 235
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210 318/12
Phoenix 100 30 xd. 307/8
Premier 10 nil 1-8.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 62.
Sholapur 1000 10f 4450.
Simplex nil 47/8
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 199 20f 395
Tata Mills 25 nil 25
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd. 2100
Western India Spinning 1 000 8f 900

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 100
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/8
Central 250 18/10
Eastern £5 xd. 88
Imperial 560 40f xd. 1427/8
Imperial Contributory 125 91 347/8
Union 5/11, 316.
P. & O Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT, AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 18/4
Central India Mining 7
Gwalior Cement 80 10f 94
Indian Cement 2/10, 266/4
New India Assurance 51f 20/8
Katni Cement 100 nil, 215
Punjab Cement 100, 11/6
Shahabad Cement 100 7y xd. 152/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 19/4
United Cement 100 6y 80
Katni Defd. 790

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/6f 776/4
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 95/8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 99.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 30
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 88.
Sind Light 100 5/7 135.
Tapty Valley xd. 647/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6. 8y 183/12 xd.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord. 1000 525.
Bombay Tramway Ord. xd. 132/8
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1070
Tata Power 8000 nil, 403/12.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1900
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1900
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10/4
New India Assurance 6y 20/8
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 2000
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdow 100 6y 292/8
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 183/12
Burma Uganda 80 nil 10
Burma T. Corporation 7[illegible]/4
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord. 320 def. 275
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9
Tata Steam 8114.
Tata Construction 4051
Tata Iron Defd. 155/10
Tata Iron Ord. 49/6

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 102
Andhra Valley B 8 109/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 E T 100

LINSEED OIL.

LONDON, July 9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt:—
Delivery Sellers. July/Aug. 29/7-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt:—
Delivery Sellers. 29/8-1/4.

BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 10.

The local cotton market firm at Rs. 333 for Broach A.-M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 335-8 on buying by local jobbers and houses having connections with Liverpool. Private cables received here stated continued rains over the Cotton Belt favouring boll-weevil. Liverpool was expected to open firm, but opened rather quiet and prices assumed a sagging tendency. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J./A. 324
Broach A/M. 334/12
Oomra July 276
Oomra D./J. 294/12
Bengal July 220
Bengal D./J. 245

CURB COTTON MARKET.

After the closing up of the market some business was done in Broach A./M. delivery at Rs. 334/4.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 10.

	To-day	Total.
F.G.M.G. Broach	600	3,100
F.G.M.G. Bengal	600	6,600
Fine M.G. Oomra	200	3,400

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10.

July	242.40—1.60
October	221.80—0.70
January	215.30—1.90

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 10.

200 Ralli Bros. Jambusar 328
100 Do. Dabhoi 321
100 G. G. Kesha Nagpur 291
100 Do. Wardha 287
300 Toyomankwa Mulkapur 252
200 B. Kurshandas Nasirabad 224
200 Ebrahim Tulshidas Ujjain 268
200 H. Nenshi & Co. Abohar 224
100 Swadeshi Mill Adoni 295
200 Aboobakar & Co. Govindgarh 227
200 Birla Bros. Arvi 265
200 E. Spinner & Co. Gondal 225
200 Bombay & Co. Veraval 210
200 Volkart Bros. Sonabad 264
100 Kotak & Co. Shegaon 256
100 Japan & Co. Akola 255
300 Jalna 257
100 Do. Amraoti 251
500 Do. Sailu 258
100 Do. Jamner 252 1/2
100 Do. Dhamangaon 255

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 10.

Bengal 244 D/J
Bengal 220 July.
Broach 334 A/M.
Broach 324 J/A.
Oomra 294 D/J.
Oomra 275 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, July 10.

Bengal	235	230	222	215
Sind	240	235	227	220
Punjab	232	227	219	212
Rajputana	235	230	222	216
Broach	341	336	329	321
S. D.	343	338	328	323
P. A.	346	341	331	326
K. V.	336	331	321	316
Dholera	331	326	316	311
Kalajin	335	330	320	315
Cutch	351	346	336	331
Surat	406	401	391	386
Rajpipla	401	396	386	381
Navsari	421	416	406	401
Oomra No. 3	295	290	280	268
C. P. No. 1	320	315	305	293
C. P. No. 2	307	302	292	280

Southern Westerns Good Staple Rs. 312

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	230	
Bengal Fine	220	
Bengal F.G.	212	200
Sindh-Punjab Fine	218	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	212	200
Wardha-Hingt Fine	285/90	265
Nagpur-Sarner Fine	285/90	265/70
Yeotmal Fine	280	255/60
Arvi Fine	275/80	250/60
Amraoti Fine	265/70	250
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	265/70	245/50
Mulkapur Fine	255/60	230/35
Khandesh Fine	250	220/25
Muthia Fine	215/20	210
Muthia F.G.	200	195
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S	270	250
Purna F.G.G.S.	255/60	250
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	260	250
Indore/Ujjain Fine	265/70	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	265/70	250
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Broach F.G.		
Westerns M.G.		
Cambodia	395	
Miraj/Sangli		
Compta Good	460	
Jinja	460	
Busoga		

N.Y. COTTON RISES 15 PTS.

SHORT COVERING

INSECT DAMAGE AND BULLISH CROP ESTIMATE

New York, July 9.

The New York cotton futures market opened firm on reports of boll-weevil damage and advanced further on short covering. In the afternoon the market ruled quiet and declined somewhat on profit-taking. Prices fluctuated within a range of 22 points and finally closed at a rise of 9 to 18 points. Near months were quiet.

There is no important change in weather continues generally favourable. We have now entered the critical period when best outlook at times was marred by dry spell resulting in drought and considerable shedding. Expect Texas, the moisture in other parts of the belt is more than necessary.

The Fossick's Bureau whose estimate of acreage was 3.5 per cent. and which turned out close to the Government estimate of 3.2 per cent. estimate the condition of the growing American cotton crop at 74 per cent. indicating total crop of 15,196,000 bales. This estimate was a disappointment to Bears, but it failed to stimulate any fresh buying incentive. The chief reason as it appears to us is that this authority last year on the 10th July estimated condition of 68.8 per cent. indication a crop of 13,512,000 bales. The analysis of this report shows that the yield per acre was taken at 144 lbs. and when converted into the imponderable par it works out 100 per cent. weather at this time last year indicated a yield of 215 lbs. Assuming the same productive expectancy at this time when worked out a condition of 74 per cent. on the Government acreage estimate will indicate a crop 15,409,000 bales at 159 lbs. lint cotton per acre. Thus it can be seen that sufficient allowance is made for the probable heavy weevil damage. Assuming the final yield comes about 15,100,000 bales and probable carry-over of say 4-1/2 million bales, the total available supply will be about 19,600,000 bales. Comparing the available total supply last year, crop 14,400,000 bales and carry-over 5,200,000 bales, showing 19,600,000 bales, the situation makes no difference about supplies of American cotton. Only difference to be found is about the price level which was 21 cents at this time last year.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October Highest 18.72. Lowest 18.47.

N. Y. January Highest 18.90 (12-30 p.m.); Lowest 18.68 (10-06 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

11-03 a.m.—Liverpool market steady, less for sale. Market shows more confidence.

8-50 p.m.—Short covering on reported Fossick's estimate crop 15,196,000 bales. Condition 74 per cent. Less offering.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Messrs. Gramming and Co., Liverpool:—

Weather reports are less favourable. Too much rain. Market has a good undertone and any favourable circumstance will cause an advance.

Hemelryk:—"Fossick estimates condition 74 per cent. crop 15,196,000 bales."

From Liverpool:—"Acreage slightly lower than recent expectations. Market depends largely upon weather. Would watch opportunity buy in easy markets, view probable heavy damage by weevil later."

Reuter:—"Market opened firm on insect damage reports and advanced further on covering by shorts, but later declined partially on realising."

Messrs Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Fossick crop estimate 15,196,000 bales. Market easily responds to bullish influences."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 9.

October	18.60	plus .09
December	18.85	plus .14
January	18.80	plus .15
March	18.98	plus.18
May	19.01	plus .17
Middling Spot.	18.70	plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 9.

July	18.20	plus .02
October	18.46	plus .13
Middling Spot.	18.66	plus .13

NEW YORK.

New York, July 9.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	Unquoted.
October	18.58
January	Unquoted.

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

July	Unquoted.
October	18.68
January	18.83

ALL GOOD BUILDINGS DESERVE
KATNI CEMENT
CASTLE BRAND
for
PERMANENCE & ELEGANCE

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 9.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 9.

	Opening.	Closing.
July	9.90	9.97 plus .17
August		9.94 plus .16
September		9.92 plus .16
October	9.82	9.89 plus .16
November		9.87 plus .16
December		9.89 plus .15
January	9.82	9.89 plus .15
February		9.89 plus .14
March	9.85	9.93 plus .14
April		9.92 plus .14
May	9.87	9.94 plus .14
June		9.93 plus .14
July		9.92 plus .14
Middling Spot		10.30 plus .17

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 9.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 9.

Seinde, Fully Good	6.25 plus .15
Seinde, Fine	6.50 plus .15
Seinde, Superfine	6.75 plus .15
Bengal Good	6.00 plus .15
Bengal Fully Good	6.25 plus .15
Bengal Fine	6.50 plus .15
Oomra, Good	7.05 plus .15
Oomra, Fully Good	7.35 plus .15
Oomra Fine	7.65 plus .15
Broach, Fully Good	8.35 plus .15
Broach Fine	8.60 plus .15
Broach, Superfine	8.85 plus .15

New York, July 9.

Demand Bills 484.31

SUGAR AND WHEAT.

Liverpool, July 9.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar: September 2.13 cents.
Sugar: December 2.24 cents.
Wheat: July 1.22-3/4 dollars.
Wheat: September 1.27-3/4 dollars.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 9.

Silver:—The continent sold. India bought buyers satisfied. Market is dull.

Spot	24-3/16
Forward	24-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 9.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-10-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 9.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.

Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 Months 5-3/8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 Months 5-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 5-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 Months 5-1/4 per cent.

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, July 10.

Owing to unchanged advices from London, the local market ruled quiet but steady. There was only small business. China Exchange was quoted 2-4-6. We quote:—

Ready Silver	55	9	6
Asad dely	55	7	0
Shravan dely	55	0	0
Ashad Tejimandi	0	10	0
Shravan Tejimandi	1	0	0

GOLD.

Bombay, July 10.

Ready Bar	21	8	0
Ashad	21	7	6
Shravan	21	8	0
Sovereigns	13	8	6
Central Bank 10 Tola Bar	21	10	0
Central Bank 5 Tola Bar	21	12	0
National 10 oz. Bar	21	9	6
National Bank Bar	21	12	6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 10.

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,886
Linseed	6,374
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	368
Gingellyseeds	694
Poppyseeds	42
Groundnuts	5,548
Castorseeds	682
Rice	6,473
Myrabollams	1,432
Cottonseeds	789
Mowraseeds	388
Gram	1,575
Joowar	4,177
Barley	170
Bajree	1,209
Coal	671 tons.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, July 10.

Linseed Sept.	11	6	9
Linseed May	11	7	3
Wheat Sept.	7	7	9
Wheat May	7	11	0
Castorseed July	9	15	0
Cottonseed July	4	8	6
Groundnuts July	10	10	0
Teelseed July	11	0	0

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 9.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.37-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	33.57
T.T. Milan on London	92.74
T.T. Berne on London	25.23
T.T. Paris on London	123.97
T.T. London on Prague	164.03

WHEAT CHICAGO.

July per bushel Dollars 1.30-3/8—2-5/8.

Sept. per bushel Dollars 1.24-3/4—2-3/4

Dec. per bushel Dollars 1.30-5/8—2-1/2.

Cable Advices:—

"Forecast fair Canada."

Canadian preliminary estimate of area sown and condition on June 30th, and United States report of Farm stocks, condition and indicated production of Winter and Spring crops are published to-day.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10.

B. C. RATE.—
T T 1/5 3/4.
D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 20th July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Mid July.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 0/32 Mail
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919
Banks Buying D D 931
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 126 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 124
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 161 1/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 1/4 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 5/16 10th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 3/8 9th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 9th inst.
London/Belgium 34.910 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.22 9th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 9th inst.
Tone of Serling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold £4/4/11 1/2 8th inst. £4/4/10 1/2 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 3/16 8th inst. 24 3/16 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 3/16 8th inst. 24 3/16 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 1/2 8th inst. 52 3/8 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3/8 p.c. 8th inst. 5 3/8 p.c. 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 1/2 p.c. 8th inst. 5 1/2 p.c. 9th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1-1/2-2 p.c. Nominal 3 Mos 2.3/4 p.c. 6 Mos 3-1/2 p.c. 12 Mos 4.1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 9.

Coffe Fair Rio (No. 7, quality, Spot 16-3/8.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.)
Liverpool, July 9.

July close at 9s. 1d. up 2d.
Oct. close at 9s. 5-1/4d. up 2-1/4d.
Dec. close at 9s. 8-1/8d. up 2-1/4d.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.)
Bombay, July 10.

Ex Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 539 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110 per ton.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Reclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A SENIOR COMPETENT LINO OPERATOR, knowing Mechanic preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply:—THE MANAGER, "Times Press.," Lahore.

A 32508

WANTED.—8 DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Bombay Presidency on Rs. 100 monthly. Apply for terms immediately to:—TATA, Suryaprakasarao, Organiser, Vizianagram City.

A R1727

WANTED—By a Life Insurance Company, Men of position and influence to work as Agents on Salary ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per mensem, plus Motor Allowance, etc. Persons capable of introducing personal business need only apply to Box No. 2318, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."

A 32484

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

EXPERIENCED Europe returned Business Representative, going to exhibit Indian commodities at the Leipzig Fair. Prospective manufacturers and business men willing to push their articles may correspond with: F. DOCTOR & CO., Shankar Tekri, Baroda.

T R1731

LOAN.

16000 LOAN without interest for 10 years granted. New applicant's enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th July, 1929. Next date granting loan fixed 31st July 1929. Ask list of Loans granted and rules. THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

L 32473

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

M —— W. S.

BOOKS.

IN RAPID PREPARATION.—THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE. By D. N Guha, M.A, B.L. of the Bengal Civil Service (Judicial). With a truly all-India, really serviceable and thoroughly exhaustive commentary,—the legal position everywhere analysed and illuminated. A stupendous work of unique value. To be published in 10 parts, each part Rs. 2/8. Pre-publication price Rs. 20 (the parts, Rs. 2 each) for orders with a remittance of Rs. 2/4. Apply to SUDHIR KUMAR GUHA, English Bazar, Malda (Bengal).

L R1742

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	{Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TIMBER.

OFFERS ARE NOW INVITED for the supply of Match timber as below to the Company's Factory at Ambernath (G. I. P.) during the season 1929-1930:

2,000 tons (50 c.ft. per ton). BOMBAX MALABARICUM. (Gujerati—Sawar; Maratti—Soyar).

SPECIFICATION:

I. QUALITY OF LOGS:
(a) All logs must be of clean straight growth, free from twisted or spiral growth, large loose or dead knots, shakes, decay or general over maturity.
(b) The logs must be green, freshly cut and with the bark on.
(c) The logs must be round and cylindrical.

II. DIMENSIONS OF LOGS:
(a) Length: 8 feet and up.
(b) Girth: not less than 30 inches at thin end, and not more than 90 inches at butt end.

NOTE:—Logs, from which at least 4 feet billets of good and useable wood are not obtainable, will not be accepted.

III. As regards suitability or otherwise, the decision of the Factory Manager or our Representative deputed on passing work, will be considered as final.

MEASUREMENTS will be taken at the Company's Factory at Ambernath by the Company's Representative, and the cubic contents of all logs accepted and measured will be computed according to Mercer's Table for round timber.

Tenders for supply should be submitted before the 31st July, 1929, after which date no offer will be considered.

The Western India Match Co., Ltd.
SUNE SCHELE,
Managing Director.
Vulcan House,
Nicol Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay.

32507

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on the 17th instant between 12 and 2 p.m. (S. T.) for printing various kinds of Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu and English forms required for the use of Municipal Schools and Offices for 1929-1930. Samples are kept open in this Office for the inspection of the intending tenderers. Directions to tenderers and Schedules of forms to be printed will be supplied on personal application to the undersigned in his Office. Tenderers wishing to take with them the sample forms will be allowed to do so on depositing a sum of rupees five only with the undersigned.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 6th July, 1929.

32505

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that all applicants for posts of teachers in Municipal Schools are required to submit with their applications a written statement of particulars about themselves. Copies of forms of the statement, with directions for filling the forms can be had from the Offices of (1) The Secretary, Schools Committee, Municipal Buildings, Fort, and (2) The Superintendents and Assistant Lady Superintendents, Municipal Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu Schools, Majestic Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Those who want the forms by post should enclose a half-anna stamp for postage charges. Applications not accompanied by statements in the prescribed forms will not be considered.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 8th July, 1929.

32504

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COMBINED AUTOMATIC AND HAND OPERATED BOOSTER PUMP WITH ELECTRIC MOTOR AND AUTOMATICALLY OPERATED HYDRAULIC AND ELECTRIC CONTROL GEAR FOR MATUNGA SHOPS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF COMBINED AUTOMATIC AND HAND OPERATED BOOSTER PUMP FOR MATUNGA SHOPS." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, 1929.

4. The result of the Tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
8th July, 1929.

32499

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 369 of 1929.

M. CHUNILAL, a firm, carrying on business as Cloth Merchants in Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
ARAB MAHOMED SAVANT, Cloth Merchant, formerly residing and carrying on business at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE NOTE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against you to recover Rs. 3,226-14-6 with interest, the hearing whereof has been fixed for 7th August, 1929. In default of your appearance on the day of hearing the suit will be heard ex-parte.

Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

32509

WIRELESS OPERATOR'S COURSE.

Final Examination and Diploma by Director-General of Wireless, Simla.

The Training in the City Telegraph and Commercial College, 121-B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Admission for new session now on

Apply for Prospectus and admis with postage to PRINCIPAL:—

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI SHEKH MOHAMED SHUSTRY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim, right, title or interest in or to the said property of any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, lien, possession, bequest, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned in their Office at 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground redeemed together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nanabhoy Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 212 (two hundred and twelve) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 176, New No. 5029, Old Survey No. 1129 and New Survey No. 9403, Cadastral Survey No. 432 of Fort Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 4042, Old Street No. 8, New Street No. 40-42, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pochaji Maneekji Kharas, on or towards the West by the property of Erachshaw J. Hakim, on or towards the North by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and on or towards the South by the public road called Nanabhoy Lane.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1929.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Purchasers Attorneys.

32506

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1042 of 1929.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed on 14th day of June, 1929.

DHARAMSI RAMJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Andheri, in the Suburban District ..... Plaintiff.
versus
NUSSERWANJI NOWROJI ENGINEER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort ..... Defendant.

To,
NUSSERWANJI NOWROJI ENGINEER, Esqr.,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a suit in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendant, claiming from you the sum of Rupees 3,476-9-0 (in words Rs. Three Thousand four hundred and seventy-six and annas nine) with interest thereon at nine per cent. per annum from 11th day of November, 1927, till judgment, costs of the suit and further interest on judgment at six per cent. per annum till payment and further and other relief and that you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 24th day of July, 1929, at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court with all your witnesses and documents. And please take Notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence. And please take further Notice that you are called upon to bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power, containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 21st day of June, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,

The 21st day of June, 1929.
Messrs. LAM & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

32503

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BELLASIS ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Kadvani and others and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Rajaballi Gulamalli pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th December 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 15th July 1929 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land with dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Southern side of Bellasis Road, Bombay containing by admeasurement 388 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 792 and 3023, New No. 7960, Old Survey Nos. 2585 and 4418, New Survey No. 4024 and Cadastral Survey No. 1414 Division Byculla and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under E Ward Nos. 705, 411 and Street Nos. 150, 152, 143 and 145.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, EMERALD, PEARL, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree made in Suit No. 2990 of 1921 (Shrinivas Khemraj vs. Sitaram Jagannath and others) on 14th March 1929 and under instructions from the Proving Executors, Mr. Shrinivas Khemraj and Mr. Madhavprasad N. Pandit of the Will of late Mr. Shivdatrai Lukhmichand, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms:—

Ornaments such as emerald and diamond ring, gold necklace of emeralds, pearl ornaments, such as sanklis, necklace set with diamonds, earrings, wristlets set with pearls, ear-studs, bangles, nose-rings, strings of pearls, loose pearls, etc., gold ornaments, such as bangles, chains, rings, nose-gay, ear and head ornaments, girdle, kantha, armlets, wristlets, studs, links, etc., silver anklets and bangles, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. MISTRY & Co.

BONAFIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Deaf Mute Institute Compound opp. Mazagaon Police Court, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon.

Made to order solid household furniture, cottage piano by Collard and Collard, gramophone with records, drawing set in 10 pes., cabinets, teakwood beds, roll top tables, baba bed, chiming clock, glass and crockeryware, cutlery, silverware, presentation articles, etc.

Property of a gentleman going abroad.

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ROCKLIFFE FELLOWES
This Strange, Thrilling Tale of Mystery and Love

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(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
13 July	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..	All	11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..	vessels	10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x ..	with	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	sail	11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja ..	direct	20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
30 ,,	Morea ..	from	10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Bombay	19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16 614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
1930		without	
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
,,	Razmak ..		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x ..	transship	16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..	ment	10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
8 ,,	Razmak @ ..	Aden	10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 April	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,, about	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
16 April	Morea (Extra) ..		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
26 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH,

With liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Datesabout	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929 about		
18th July	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
22nd ,,	Nowshera ..	Japan.
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
10th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits China and Japan.

@ Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO EAST AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
12th July.	Vita ..	Basrah via Karachi
17th July.	Khandala ..	East & South Africa.
17th July	Barpeta ..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	1 July.	13 ,,
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@24July
aTottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ Aug.
Awa Maru ..	6028	29 July	12 ,,
Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@21Aug.
aNageto Maru ..	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug,

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kashima Maru ..	10000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	25 July	12 Aug.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	24 July.	31 July.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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Phone No. 20279, 28738.
Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th June	13th July
Sumatra Maru ..	11th July	24th ,,
Chifuku Maru ..	25th ,,	8th Aug.
Shunko Maru ..	10th Aug.	24th ,,
Ganges Maru ..	27th ,,	10th Sept.
Honolulu Maru	10th Sept.	24th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

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Tele. No. 22997.

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Substitute for real Diamonds. Proof against Fire, Steel File, and Nitric Acid.
Price Rs. 10/- per carat Catalogue Free.

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First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY

THE INDIAN REVIEW

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AGRICULTURAL SECTION
MEDICAL & SCIENCE.
DEPARTMENT NOTES.
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Publishers, Madras.

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FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Special accommodation for Ladies. (KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all fourseats free of charge for whole life time.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Janeiro
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	Sau Francisco
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Pekin	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

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BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cnt.

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THE HINDU MUTUAL

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Length of Column ... 25½ inches		Column inches					
Width of Column ... 2½ ,,		1 to 200 in. ...	4.00	201 to 1000 in. ...	2.80		
Page ... 8 Columns		201 ,, 500 ,, ...	3.60	1000 ,, 1500 ,, ...	2.40		
		501 ,, 800 ,, ...	3.20	Above 1500 ,, ...	2.00		

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ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)

City & Suburbs

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Strike Inquiry Court, Secretariat 4. p.m.
Seva Sadan Society, Annual Celebration, Malabari Memorial Hall, 5 p.m.
Harwood League: Cheshires vs. 1. P. Rly., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 12.

Harwood League: Attached Section vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 13

The s.s. Mantua with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. R. A., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m. and Attached Section vs. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Mr. J. K. Mehta's lecture on "Students and their duty to promote Swadeshi", at Students' Brotherhood, 6-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 14.

Harwood League: G. I. P. Rly., vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

BOMBAY ANDHRA NILAYAM.

The Bombay Andhra Nilayam, Parel (Reading Room and Library) will be opened by Mr. B. G. Horniman on Sunday the 14th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Anand Bhavan, near Poibavdi, Parel.

NAVDURGHA PATOTSAVA.

Shree Navadurgha Niti Prakash Mitra Mandal will perform the Navadurgha Patotsava ceremony on Friday the 12th instant at 9 p.m. at Sha-Hargovind Anandji Desai Wadi Bhuleshwar Bombay. Members and public are kindly invited to take part in the said ceremony. Mr. Manilal K. Desai Advocate has consented to preside.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Mr. J. K. Mehta will deliver a public lecture on Saturday the 13th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Brotherhood Hall on "Students and their duty to promote Swadeshi". The meeting is open to the public.

THE YOUNG LIBERATOR.

The July issue of the "Young Liberator" is out. Among many interesting features "A Social Drama" portrays the conflict between Capital and Labour. Copies can be had from the Manager, "Young Liberator" Bombay 1.

LOST.

A G Ward District Congress Committee Membership book containing Nos. 5501|5550 of which 20 forms have been used, was lost somewhere in the Fruit Market just opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Dadar. Finders will please send the book to the Secretary, G Ward Congress Office, Kohinoor Cinema Building, Dadar.

GOVERNMENT PEONS AND M. S. UNION.

The annual general meeting of Government Peons and Menial Service Union will be held at the Maratha Kshatriya Samaj Hall, Navalkar Lane, near the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Sunday the 14th instant at 4-30 p.m.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Bombay Agent of the above Bank writes:—

"We are in receipt of a telegram from our Head Office in Hongkong stating that the Directors have declared an ad-interim dividend for the half year ended 30th June 1929 at the rate of £3 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, payable 9th August, and shall be obliged if you will kindly publish this information in you paper as an item of news."

MATERNITY HOME AND DISPENSARY.

Kanchangavri Maternity Home and Dispensary for Women and Children situate at Sheth Mangaldas G. Parekh Mansion, Garden Lane, Sandhurst Road (West) Bombay, has issued its quarterly report. During the quarter ending 30th June last, in the Maternity Home the number of deliveries were 84 and in the dispensary patients treated women 3,038 and children 388.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 8-0 a.m. the same day.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macbean" left Liverpool in the afternoon of 6th instant. The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macfarlane" left Liverpool for Colombo, and Calcutta in the evening of 6th inst. The Clan Line steamer "Clan Hesperides" left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning 7th instant.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL CHILDREN

DIFFERENCE OVER RED AND BLUE FLAG

FIGHT AT CHINCHPOKLY

For some time past, as reported in the "Chronicle" of Tuesday, the school children attending some of the Municipal schools in the mill area have become devotees of the "Red Flag" and wear the red badges showing sickle and hammer, the insignia of the Workers' and Peasants' Party. For the past few days these school children have also taken up the slogan of "Victory to the Red Flag" which they shout while going home, or on the way to school from home, and on the play ground.

At 11-30 a.m. on Tuesday some children belonging to the Marathi and Urdu municipal schools at Chinchpokli near Venus Cinema were playing when some boys from the Marathi school shouted: "Lal Bawta ki jay" viz: "Victory to the Red Flag." Some boys from Urdu School retorted with the shouts of 'Kala Bawta ki jay", meaning thereby "Victory to the millowners," who have selected blue colour for their volunteers. From shouts the boys came to blows. Soon there was a free fight among the children who were all under twelve years of age. Three boys were seriously injured who were removed to the K. E M Hospital for treatment by the police.

For the last eighteen months since the first mill strike started in April 1928 some children going to municipal schools and belonging to the mill workers, have been trained in the art of orutory in public meetings of strikers and a club was opened for them under the supervision of some of the Labour leaders. The twelve year old son of Govind Kasle, accused in the Meerut trial, was the moving spirit of the club. At almost every meeting some young boys were selected to address the strikers which practice still holds good. On Monday, a nine year girl named Veni Vishnu Waman and a twelve year old boy, Vishnu Narayan addressed the meeting of strikers at Parel on "Unity." The school children now take a pride in wearing the Red Flag badges and their daily slogan is "Victory to the Red Flag."

SCHOOL CLOSED.

The Marathi and Urdu schools at Chinchpokli are attended by nearly 500 students. On Wednesday the schools were closed and guarded by the police while about 50 boys with Red badges picketed the school, thus preventing other boys to get in.

WORKERS ASSAULTED.

Some workers going to Jacob Sassoon mill were assaulted by the strikers and the police arrested Ramdin, a Pardeshi, who would be placed before a magistrate.

A woman picket near Shapoorji Bharucha mill was also arrested by the police for disorderly behaviour.

PILGRIMS TO HEDJAZ

REQUIREMENTS PUBLISHED BY IRAQ GOVT.

In accordance with the resolutions of the Conference held at Boyrout, the Iraq Government have recently published the requirements of pilgrims who proceed to the Hedjaz through Iraq. Persons wishing to proceed to the Hedjaz can obtain a passport or a visa from the Passport Offices at Baghdad, Basra or Mosul only on production of a Health Department "Pilgrimage Pass."

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 17th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be fowarded by this steamer.

With immediate effect the air fees on correspondence for the Marseilles-London and Marseilles-Paris Air Services are reduced to 1 1|2 annas per half ounce or part thereof.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.

The band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand on Thursday the 11th July 1929 commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) weather permitting:—

1. March. The Desert Song. Romberg
2. Overture. Crown Diamonds. Auber.
3. Valse. Ciribiribin. Bucalossi.
4. Gavotte. Heimlich Still Und Leise. Lincke.
5. Selection. Haddon Hall. Sullivan.
6. Rutr'acte. Fragrance. Ancliffe
7. Selection. Lady Be Good. Gershwin.
8. Londonberry Air. O'Connor Morris.
9. Finale. Paree. Paddilla.

"THE CHARLATAN"

THRILLING TALKIE AT THE EXCELSIOR

A thrilling story, packed with tense situations and dramatic scenes, is being screened during the current week at the Excelsior theatre. It ventures round the runaway wife of a circus artiste who, in the guise of a Hindu Fortune-teller starts out in search of her and ultimately succeeds in tracing her. His remarkable powers of divining into an individual's past and divining the future draws around him the society ladies, and a "seance" is arranged at the house of the very man with whom his wife had eloped. To demonstrate his supernatural feat of making a person disappear, he places his former wife into his mystic cabinet, but to the amazement of the Charlatan and the gathering, she fails to re-appear at the time she is recalled. When the cabinet broken open, she is found dead in the back portion of it, and the police are confronted with the problem; "Who is the murderer? By a rare ingenuity and resourcefulness, the Charlton, is himself suspected, is able to force a confession from her "husband" who became aware of her secret plot to elope again with a doctor on the very night and, enraged at her infidelity, injected into her arm a deadly poison just before the 'seance'.

The enjoyment of the picture is enhanced by the synchronised music and talking sequences. Miss Margaret Livingstone, the charming American actress, who is noted for her successful portrayal in vamping woman, plays the role of the runaway wife in the film.

"THE VOLUNTEER"

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Editor "The Volunteer" writes from Hubli:—

It has been decided to continue the publication of "The Volunteer" which had to be suspended for some months, owing to unavoidable circumstances. The first issue will be out on the 1st of August and afterwards it will continue to come out regularly on the first of every month. This time it will be printed and published at Bombay. As usual it will contain varied and interesting articles and information with regard to the Volunteer and

Justice Gokarnath Misra of the Oudh Chief Court, whose death has been announced.

other allied movements that aim towards the organization of the nation for the attainment of freedom. I will continue to edit it and hope this time that I will not have to suspend publication again for want of funds.

Former subscribers will continue to receive their copies. Intending subscribers and advertisers are requested to write to:—G. B. Mahashabde, General Manager "The Volunteer", Wadekar Building, Girgaon Bombay.

AMENDMENT OF BOMBAY MEDICAL ACT

The Bombay Government Gazette, published on Tuesday, gives the text of Bill No. XVIII of 1929—a bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed: "Under the existing provincial Medical Registration Acts practitioners registered in any one province are required to pay a fresh fee if they wish to be registered in any other province. The only exception is Punjab Act II of 1916 under which persons registered in other provinces are eligible for registration without further payment of the registration fee. In order to remove the hardship and inconvenience involved by double payment of fees all local Governments have agreed to make reciprocal arrangements for the free registration in all povinces of practitioners who have once been registered in any one province. The Bill is intended to give effect to this arrangement."

STRIKE INQUIRY COURT

RED FLAG UNION TO SUBMIT STATEMENT

The Bombay Strike Inquiry Court will, as previously announced, meet at the Secretariat, at 4 p.m. to-morrow, and the sitting, it is believed, will be a short one. The only business to be done is to submit to the Court the statements of the Millowners' Association as representing the millowners and of the different trade unions as representing the millworkers and the strikers.

It is understood that so far only one statement has been sent to the office of the Court and others will either follow by the time the Court meets or will be submitted to the Court direct. When this is done, the statements will be exchanged between the parties so that each of them may have an opportunity of meeting the opposite case.

At the first sitting of the Court only three trade unions were represented, namely, the Bombay Textile Union, the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal and the Bombay Millworkers' Union. The fourth union, namely, the Girni Kamgar Union, or the 'Red Flag Union", which did not put in an appearance, is, it is understood, submitting a statement to the Court to-morrow. It is stated that the Union held a meeting a few days ago and decided upon this course.

MUSLIM CORPORATOR HONOURED

POONA, July 9.

(From a correspondent.)

A reception was held at Poona in honour of Mr. Meherbux, Municipal Councillor Bombay on his being made a J. P. at the residence of Mr. M. H Moledina on Thursday last. Among those present were also Hon. Sir Gulamhussein Hydayatullah, Hon. Mr. Raffiuddin Ahmed, Nawab Shah Rook Yar Jang Bahadur, Mr. Abdul Satar Khan and Mr. Asrafalli. The reception was arranged by Khan Bahadur Jan Mohmed. Several speeches were made eulogising the services of Mr. Meherbux to the Muslim community and particularly his philanthrophy. Mr. Meherbux thanked his friends for the reception held in his honour and promised to do all he can to help the cause of Mohmedans. He promised some donation to the Dostmohmed Pirmohmed Girl's Orphanage and sixty silk dresses to the girls which they would wear at the prize distribution ceremony in September.

The same evening Mr. Meherbux was given an address by the Fidayan Islam in Ganesh Peth.

LATE MR. B. F. MADAN'S SUCCESSOR

MADRAS COMMERCIAL ORGANISATIONS NOMINATE MR: HAJI

MADRAS, July 9.

The question of nominating a successor to late Mr. B. F. Madan in the Banking Enquiry Committee on behalf of the Federation of Indian Chambers came for consideration before the two commercial organisations in Madras, which are affiliated to the Federation, namely the Southern India Skin and Hides Association and the Southern India Chamber of Commerce. Both the organisations have put forward the name of Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji, M.L.A., as their nominee.—Free Press.

MEERUT DEFENCE FUND

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

The Anand Sangit Mandali, the well-known Dramatic Company, which has captured the hearts of the public have kindly agreed to give a benefit performance of their famous newly-staged play "Vatsala Haran" on Sunday, the 14th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Rad.

An additional attraction is the singing programme by Miss Vatsala Kumtheka. A splendid opportunity is offered to the public. The following gentlemen among others will patronise the performance:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M. L. A., Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Advocate, Dr. M. B. Welkar, Mr. S. L. Silam and Mr. M. N. Talpade, Advocate.

It is hoped that the Bombay public will enthusiastically welcome this opportunity to help the Meerut Defence Fund, and at the same time get so much enjoyment at little cost.

Tickets for Rs. 5|12, 4|8, 3|6, 2|4, 2|2, annas 14 and 9 only are available at

(1) The Elphinstone Theatre, Corner of Grant Road.
(2) The Jinnah Memorial Hall, from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.
(3) "Kranti" Office, Parel.

"DECLARE INDEPENDENCE IMMEDIATELY"

DEBATE IN JINNAH HALL

Under the auspices of the Independence for India League there was an interesting public Debate on Tuesday at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall. In the absence of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was voted to the chair. He introduced the proposer Mr. Purushottamdas Tricumdas and the opposer Mr. Mulgaonker. The subject under discussion was, "In view of the Bureaucracy's policy of terrorism and oppression this House calls upon the Indian National Congress to declare Independence forthwith without waiting till the expiry of the ultimatum."

In moving the resolution Mr. Purushottam referred to the Calcutta resolution of the Congress and the policy underlying it. Though seven months have passed since the passing of the resolution, he said, the Government instead of easing the situation has resorted to methods which have distinctly tended to aggravate. There is no sign anywhere to the effect that the grace given by Calcutta should be kept up. The Government tries to strike terror in the hearts of the public and the Congress should immediately take up the challenge and declare Independence.

WHY SO MUCH HASTE?

Mr. Mulgaonker said that he agreed with all Mr. Purushottam had said, but that has made him only oppose the motion. Mr. Mulgaonker was of opinion that the nation should not be in too great a haste and that they must allow full time to the powers that be. He said that if it was only for the policy of repression the nation was to declare Independence it ought have been done 150 years ago.

Mr. H. D. Rajah supported the motion, He referred to the announcement of the Viceroy in the Legislative Assembly which rejected Nehru Report and favoured repression. The happenings in Bengal, Punjab, C. P. did not warrant, he said, for keeping silent till the year was over and if the nation meant business, it must forthwith declare Independence

Mr. Garekhan, further opposed the motion. He found Independence in the Nehru Report itself and pleaded for its acceptance.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami opposed the motion and said that whatever his personal convictions he took the debate as a purely academical one. He contented that the resolution was ill-timed and ill-judged. He made it clear that the declaration of Independence by the Congress would mean nothing unless they were prepared to establish a parallel Government.

Mr. Jamnadas before putting the resolution to vote requested the audience to vote for or against with seriousness and determination. When the resolution was put to vote it was passed by an overwhelming majority.

RED FLAG UNION MEETINGS

POLICE BAN TO BE ISSUED TO-DAY

It is understood that the Commissioner of Police has decided to issue a notification under Section 23 of the Bombay City Police Act, prohibiting for a period of one week, any assembly of mill workers of Bombay under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union, otherwise known as the Red Flag Union. A notification on these lines is likely to be issued to-day.

The Commissioner of Police had warned the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union, that in case they did not allow police reporters to be present at their meetings to take down notes of speeches, he would be compelled to prohibit the holding of meetings under the auspices of the Union. The officials of the Girni Kamgar Union not having seen their way to accept the offer of the Commissioner, the latter it is understood, has decided to impose the ban.

FURTHER INCREASE IN ATTENDANCE

Bombay, July 10.

The Bombay Millowners' Association writes:—

"There is a further increase in the attendance and the total is 94,276."

SULTAN IBN SAUD RETURNS TO NEJD

LONDON July 10.

According to the latest telegrams received in London from Mecca, Sultan Ibn Saud has returned to his Nejd capital and is personally organising punitive expeditions.

The fugitive remants of the rebel forces in various parts of the country are being rounded up. The situation is declared to be well in hand.—Reuter.

PARSI PRIEST'S CLAIM

Settlement Reached

A settlement was reached on Wednesday in the suit filed by Ervad Hormusji Adarji, a 60 years old priest, claiming Rs. 20,000 as damages from the Trustees of the Wadia's Fire-temple (Atash-Behram) at Bombay.

It was agreed that the Trustees would withdraw the allegations of misconduct made against the plaintiff and pay him Rs. 5,000 in consideration of his past services and old age.

The suit was dismissed, each party bearing its own costs.

The Trustees, in their written statement contesting the plaintiff's claim, had made certain allegations of misconduct against the plaintiff and contended that he had behaved in a way which disqualified him for the position of a priest.

These allegations were withdrawn by the Trustees under the terms of the settlement reached in the case.

LATE MR. K. K. SHENVI

EDITOR OF THE "KANARA NEWS"

A Bombay correspondent writes:—

"Mr. Krishnarao Keshav Shenvi, the editor of the "Kanara News", Kumta, in North Kanara District, passed away on the 29th of June last. He was the founder of this leading weekly in the District, which is rife with political grievances. He started the paper in 1916 and under his editorial guidance it won even the admiration of Poona "Kesari". After the declaration of the Non-co-operation the "Kanara News" gave a good impetus to the political situation and at present it leaves

A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

COL. WEDGWOOD'S SUGGESTION

"Liberty" publishes the following Orient Press cable from London dated July 6:—

Colonel Wedgwood, interviewed, impressed the view that if the Labour Government want radical measures re. India it would not be difficult to it to carry enough Liberals with it for the purpose, for Col. Wedgwood opined there was in some Liberals more Radicalism than some Laborites.

He thought the best solution would be if on the conclusion of the Simon Report invitation for a Round Table Conference was accorded to Pandit Motilal and Mahatma Gandhi for forming the constitution.

It appears that the plan for inviting Indian leaders after the Simon report is receiving consideration in the India Office. That is at any rate the impression conveyed to Indian visitors who had official interviews.

no stone unturned to attack the faulty system of Government which is responsible for the slavish mentality of the Indian Nation. At the inception of the "Kanara News", people were quite ignorant of forest grievances and it became a proper organ to ventilate the main theme of economic degeneration.

He contributed his handsome might to the funds while starting the present Gibb High School, Kumta. He was a member of the Municipality for many years and occupied a unique position as a Chairman of the School Board of that Municipality. He was free from any bias in his public affairs and criticised the administration of the Municipality mercilessly.

His death is great loss to the District in point of public activity. He leaves behind him a family of sons and cousins worthy of his liberal policy and political views. His youngest son has undertaken the duties of the Editor".

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 6th instant the total mortality 431 was less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 17.3. These figures compare favourably with those for the 27th week of 1928 when the mortality was 436 and death rate 17.5 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-1928 when the average mortality was 525 and death rate 21.4.

Out of the total deaths 130 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Smallpox caused 28 attacks and 13 deaths (including 2 imported) as against 31 attacks and 23 deaths in the previous week. The number of live births registered during the week was 459 and compares favourably with that for the 27th week of 1928 when the figure was 443 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928) viz., 382.

Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK PRICES DECLINE 13 POINTS

FAVOURABLE WEATHER AND PROFIT TAKING

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

	New York, July 10.
Previous Closing Rate	18.80
To-day's Opening Rate	18.87
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	18.67
Difference	—.13

The New York Cotton futures market opened at a a rise of 7 points and ruled easy throughout the day on profit taking influenced by favourable weather. The market closed with a decline of 13 points.

EXPECTIONS.

On Thursday the Liverpool market is due to open at a decline of 7 to 8 points while in Bombay Broach A/M. is expected to open at Rs. 331 8|0.

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool, July 10.
Previous Closing Rate	9.89
To-day's Opening Rate	9.89
Difference	Nil
To-day's Closing Rate	9.90
Difference	+.01

The Liverpool Cotton market opened quiet and steady at unchanged rates and gradually advanced 4 points on scattered covering. During the last hour prices declined on favourable weekly weather report and closed at a rise of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points at 10.40 while Egyptian rose 30 points at 16.60, to-day's imports amounted to 2,700 bales.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Slight rain Arkansas and Georgia, Eastern belt generally fair. All balance entire belt partly cloudy.

Between midnight and day break no precepitations weather warm.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, July 10.
Silver Ready	24 2 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	23 3 0
	Unchanged

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, July 10.
First Settlement	55 6 0
Second Settlement	55 0 0
Third Settlement	54 14 0

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS

COMMISSIONER'S RECOMMENDATION TO CORPORATION

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner in regard to the publication of municipal advertisements for year, 20th July 1929 to 30th June 1930. The Commissioner recommended that two of the English papers—the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Indian Daily Mail"—one Marathi paper—"The Dnyan Prakash"—and one Gujarati paper—"The Hindustan and Prajamitra" be selected for the publication of all Municipal advertisements, and as it was probable that in certain cases the amount of the advertisement charges might exceed Rs. 5,000 during the course of the contract, on the analogy of Section 60 (e) of the Municipal Act, he requested the approval of the Standing Committee to the arrangement proposed. The Municipal Commissioner would retain liberty to publish important advertisements requiring wide publicity in any other newspapers that might considered suitable."

Mr. S. L. Silam said "Dnyan Prakash" was published in Poona and most of the readers were in that city. He therefore moved an amendment to invite fresh tenders for the Marathi group of newspapers and approve of the Municipal Commissioner's recommendations in regard to the English and Gujarati newspapers subject to the sanction of the Municipal Corporation. The amendment was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

MR. W. F. HUDSON TO SUCCEED SIR L. RIEU

CHANGES IN BOMBAY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. W. F. Hudson, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay in succession to the Honourable Sir Louis Rieu, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., who is resigning his appointment with effect from the 27th August 1929.

SWEEPING SUCCESSES 1929 and 1928 Exams.
GIVE US UNAPPROACHABLE POSITION.
DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
LATEST 1929 RESULTS IN D.COM. (I. M. C.)
All D.Com.'s in Business Organization, Specialized Banking and Specialized Secretarial Work are our students (including two ladies).
Only two Bombay students other than ours secured D.Com. in Accountancy.
LATEST 1929 RESULTS IN G. D. A.
40 per cent passes—the highest percentage in Bombay Presidency, if not in India, including those trained through post.
In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and Chartered Insurance Experts (A. C. I. I.), ours are the only Indian Institute students successful. In Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.), ours are the only students who hold Fellowship Diplomas and our last successes are several times higher than all the Institutions put together.
In the London Chamber of Commerce, we have for the past twenty-nine years, year after year, secured the highest numbers of honors, subjects and passes.
Prospectus on application or Probably call at
80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
Sukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22560.

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Gold Medals
in 1912.
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JEWELLERS
Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St. BOMBAY.

New Medium of Advertising
The MICROPHONE
The Indian Broadcasting Co. is prepared to accept Advertisements for broadcasting over the Microphone. Apply for rates to the Publisher, Indian Radio Times: Radio House, Bombay.

Bombay Chronicle
SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION

	Local Rs.	a.	Mofussil Rs.	a.
Yearly ..	25	0	30	0
Half-Yearly.	12	8	15	0
Quarterly ..	6	4	7	8
Monthly ...	2	2	2	8

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SUNDAY EDITION

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Yearly ..	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly.	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

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by using
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
Vridwikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.
A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy
Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?
That Acts At Once
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher
Avoid Substitutes
ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Limited.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14
Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2
½ lb.As.13, 1 lb.Rs.1-8, 1½ lb.Rs.2-4

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1929.

Women's Education.

Prof. Karve, lecturing before the East Indian Association in London, declared that women's education in India must be developed not in a leisurely fashion but rapidly in order to make up the great difference in the number of educated women and that of educated men in the country. Similar appeals have been made by several well-wishers of Indian womanhood during the last few years, especially by women's conferences. But the response to these appeals has been painfully feeble. Of the lakhs of girls of school-going age in British India only 18 lakhs are now receiving any kind of instruction, a vast majority of them being in the lower primary classes. Five years ago the percentage of girls under instruction in British India to the population was 1.2 as against 5.8 for boys. The figures have now crept up to 1.6 and 7.5 respectively. That is to say, the progress of girls' education continues to be negligible and is lagging further behind the progress of boys. So far as our own Presidency goes, which is better off than most other provinces in India in respect of women's education, the percentage of girls under instruction to the total population rose from 2 in 1921 to 2.4 in 1926-27. This is not a progress on which the people or the Government can congratulate themselves. Reviewing yesterday the Quinquennial Report on Public Instruction in this Presidency we referred to the sad wastage of educational effort caused by the lack of compulsory education and by the people's perverseness in withdrawing their children from schools all too prematurely. The wastage is much greater in the case of girls' education and shows that the reality about girls' education is much worse than even the poor figures quoted above indicate. According to the Bombay Quinquennial report, there were in 1926-27 in the primary schools nearly two lakhs of girls, but of these over a lakh and a quarter were in the infants' and the 1st standard, whereabout most of them stagnate. Only three out of a hundred girls in primary schools get beyond the primary 4th standard. A more real test of the progress of girls' education is the number of girls in the high schools. Applying this test to the whole of British India we find that as against about 17 lakhs of girls in primary schools there are only about 55 thousand in high schools and only about 7 thousand reach the upper classes of high schools. The figures need not be multiplied. Enough has been stated to show that both the people and the Government have sadly neglected women's education.

The results of such neglect are writ large on the history of the country. Women's ignorance has been a continuous drag on the progress of the people in all spheres, social, economic and political. Going over the official statements showing the progress of women's education in the various communities, we find that women's education measures fairly the progressiveness of a community. But what should be specially noted is that the progress of a community is not only reflected in but is limited by the spread of education among its women. A community as a whole can go just as far as the culture of its women folk will allow. Leaders of certain communities are now making frantic efforts to improve the status of their communities. But they forget that they will never raise their status in any real sense except through education and that the education of a community, even of its men alone, cannot make any rapid strides except with the stimulus of a cultural atmosphere in its homes which atmosphere is impossible without the education of the mothers in the families.

We have said that both the people and the Government are responsible for the neglect of women's education. In this respect at least we must say that the people's responsibility is by far the greater. Indian men have on the whole shown an inadequate appreciation of the value of education apart from its money-getting value. To the extent they have appreciated its general utility they have most selfishly and unchivalrously reserved the gains of education to themselves. The evils caused by these human weaknesses are aggravated by superstition and custom-worship. Men have doomed women to the purdah and have doomed themselves and women to the evils of child marriages. The purdah or the purdah mentality and child marriages have killed the higher education of women. There are still many who suspect danger in the co-education of children under eleven years and still many who "conscientiously" object to compulsory education of girls of eleven years. Lakhs of girls are withdrawn from schools at the age of ten or eleven because, forsooth, they are expected soon to be wives. Some reformers talk of social revolt but do not rise in revolt where one is long overdue. One great consolation, however, is that women, disillusioned at long last, have begun to take their destinies in their own hands. That holds out some hope of fair progress of women's education in India.

Creating A National Army.

—:o:—

In a thought-provoking interview to the Press, after the completion of his work as member of the Interview and Record Board which selects Indian candidates for competing for admission to British Military Colleges, Dr. Moonje makes some constructive suggestions. There is a note of disappointment running through the interview, but the Nagpur Swarajist leader who has given much time and thought to the question of securing facilities for the training of Indian youth for the defence of their own country emphasizes the need for our striving our utmost to surmount the initial difficulties. He notices that a sufficient number of candidates have not been selected to fill up the twenty-five vacancies available this term and it is, indeed, distressing to learn that for these vacancies only 64 Indian candidates came forward to compete. There is certainly need for a greater realization of the fact, on the part of parents and of those in charge of our secondary education, that Indian youths sent up to compete with British boys must be their equals in physique and in sports. They must be trained previously "for the rough and tumble of military life" as Dr. Moonje suggests. He makes the practical proposal that in every provincial capital in India there should be established a separate hostel for students who are to be trained for the military course. Had India her own Government such hostels would have been started long ago, but we have to encounter the veiled hostility of those who are by no means over-anxious that Indian youth should have abundant opportunities to be trained to officer a national army. At present some of them are showing, in the language of Dr. Moonje, only "a sympathetic curiosity."

In Winterton's Footsteps

—:o:—

We hope British lovers and upholders of constitutional Government in every part of the Empire will feel it a tragedy that a Labour Secretary of State for India should follow in the footsteps of a die-hard Imperialist like Earl Winterton and try to escape answering inconvenient questions by resorting to stereotyped replies. It was the voice of Mr. Wedgwood Benn which replied in the Commons to the question regarding Indian detenus, but the language of the reply was the language of Earl Winterton. Mr. Wedgwood Benn made capital of the fact that at present no person in India was detained or had his movements restricted under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1925; then he lumped together ex-Maharajahs, Afghan refugees and Kachins and informed the Commons that a certain number of these persons were held under duress by the Government of India under Regulation Three of 1818. The Labour Secretary of State for India made the astonishing statement that "under the majority of these cases, action could not be pursued under the ordinary Indian criminal law." We are not aware that the criminal law in India is a weaker penal instrument than the criminal law of Britain. How is it then that recourse to Star Chamber methds is had in India and not in England? Is it not the case that a bureaucratic government, irresponsible to the people over which it rules, dares to defy constitutional legal procedure, in complete disregard of public opinion and whisks away into prison persons inconvenient to it without the slightest chance being afforded to them to know what the charges against them are and of proving their innocence in an open court of law? A Labour Government in Britain could have been expected not to tolerate this unjust medieval procedure but we must remember that it was the MacDonald Government of 1924 which allowed and justified the institution of the Bengal Ordinance.

YOUTHS IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

LONDON LETTER BY AIR FROM ARTHUR FIELD

LONDON, June 28.

Within a few days of the publications of these notes the first international conference of the anti-imperialist Youth organisations will be held in Paris. I hope and I expect that no Indian students of international politics will be for a moment influenced or chilled by the pretended "discovery" of "another Red Plot". The usual mendacious propaganda is being made to the effect that Moscow is again showing its blood-stained fangs, inciting subsidiary organisations like the League Against Imperialism to hold a Congress in Paris, and to convene an ancillary Conference of Red Youths in the same city at the same time.

It must be repeated 'ad nauseam' if necessary that the League Against Imperialism is not a Communist body, that it does not take orders from Moscow, but is anxious for the union of the workers of the entire world; that the Youth movement is not restricted to Communist anti-imperialists; the Youth agitation is spontaneous and self-governing; though the Conference is called by the League on this opening occasion.

DECLARATION OF FAITH.

It is, by the way, highly improbable that the French authorities would permit any Muscovite Congress to be pulled off in their capital (though, while penning these words, the thought arises that the French Government has often acted with no more decency and large-mindedness than that of Britain).

What I want to deal with is the activity of the youth of China. The China National Preparatory Committee for this international Conference (which will be held on July 26 and 27) is making an appeal to the anti-imperialist Youth of the Eastern lands. It advises all such to get into immediate telegraphic contact with the Youth Secretariat, 24 Friedrichstrasse, Berlin, Germany, supporting the Conference if not actually notifying the wish to send delegates. It concludes with its own declaration of faith:—

"For complete national independence; against imperialism and all forms of exploitation and oppression; and against imperialist wars.

It associates with these principles the following catchwords, which cause one ardently to hope that, at a later stage of their development, the youth societies will make use of less familiar locutions from the Communist phrase-book, which only have to be laboriously explained away when declaring that there is no Red conspiracy:—

"Against Social-Democratic and National-Reformist betrayers of the national Revolution! For Defence of the Soviet Union!" etc.

CHINA.

It is remarkable, indeed, how rapid has been the absorption by Chinese youth of the thought of Russia and the West and Central Europe. These very cosmopolitan Chinese write:

"The special purpose of the Youth Conference as stated in the convening circular is" to bring together the representatives of ... all anti-Imperialist youth organisations, also national organisations of workers, peasants and students in colonial and semi-colonial countries ....to enable them to meet, discuss and create good mutual relationships and to organise an international anti-imperialist youth organisations".

"The great need for such a conference and international organisation cannot be doubted. The fierce international competition for control of sources of raw materials, markets, fields for investment, strategical positions for war preparations, etc., is reflected in an ever more ruthless exploitation and impoverishment of the colonial masses.

Side by side with this is witnessed the transference of initiative in the national liberation movement to the masses, under the leadership of the workers.

THE PART YOUTH PLAYS.

It is recognised by all that "the youth" have played, and play now, a foremost part in the fight against Imperialism. The present situation produces conditions which can only increase the importance of youth in this struggle. The Youth Conference is a recognition of this and will prepare the youth for this greater responsibility.

Two instances can be quoted to illustrate this. The foremost tendency in capitalist industry to-day is the rationalisation process. This involves, among other anti-working class results, the greater employment of youth and child labour in more inhuman conditions at the expense of the adult workers. Secondly, the present fierce international competition leads directly to Imperialist war and is accompanied by constant war preparations. Thus the international industrial and political situation means an increasing role for youth. Without effective youth organisation there can be no effective struggle against Imperialism, capitalist rationalisation and war, and against the further enslavement and impoverishment of the working and peasant masses.

Therefore one of the outstanding needs of the moment is to strengthen the anti-Imperialist youth movement nationally and internationally. How can this best be done? The great weaknesses of the youth movement to-day are lack of national unification, lack of specific youth forms of organisation and activity, weak international connections and co-operation, no international co-ordinating and guiding centre."

A CENTRE FOR CONCERTED ACTION.

"These weaknesses the International Youth Conference gives the opportunity to overcome once for all, as is seen in the Provisional Agenda, which proposes discussion of:—

(1) The conditions of the working youth and students in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, and the activities of the national youth organisations.

(2) The tasks of the anti-Imperialist youth in the European and North American countries with regard to assisting the struggles of the colonies and semi-colonies.

(3) The formation of an International organisations of the anti-Imperialist youth.

The discussion of the conditions of the working and student youth and the activities of their organisations will give the possibility to formulate the best forms of anti-imperialist youth organisation and activity, make it possible to draft policies of a uniform character for these organisations and to achieve unification of activity.

The second point is no less important; the struggles of the youth in both colonies and metropolitan countries can only be successful by joint action. Particularly important is it for the more highly experienced organisations of anti-imperialist youth to help in all possible ways the struggles of the colonial youth. In this discussion the forms and methods of assistance can be concretely formulated.

REVOLT OF YOUTH IN SPAIN.

A correspondent in that soberest of Conservative organs, "The Observer", indicates that the attitude of Flaming Youth is causing grave concern in quiet old Spain. "The Student Problem", says he, "in Spain is a far more serious matter than has been realised in other coun-

(Continued on Page 9.)

Notes of the Day

Promoting World Peace.

The London banquet given in honour of Sir Abe and Lady Bailey by the Royal Institute of International Affairs to commemorable their munificent donation of £100,000 to that body was the occasion for post-prandial oratory. The speakers indulged in many appropriate comments upon the progress of democracy and the need for promoting world peace. The Royal Institute of International Affairs has taken up the task of collecting information regarding international relations and the means to secure them stability and harmonious continuance. Mr. Thomas said at the gathering that he conceived nothing worse than an ignorant democracy. Sir Abe Bailey opined that the British Empire could only be kept together "by ties of sentiment and ties of interest". But the question is whose sentiment and whose interest? Nothing was said at the gathering about the lot of the subject portions of the Empire and the necessity of securing their support for the Empire by seeing that they became free self-governing constituents of it.

Feather In Their Cap.

Although detailed news about the military insurrection in Rumania and its prompt suppression is still lacking, the promptitude with which the conspiracy to overthrow the present Government of the country has been discovered and nipped in the bud is a great feather in the cap of the Regency administration which is carrying on the Rumanian Government during the minority of the young King Michael. The continental Press has been publishing during the last few weeks accounts of discontent in the junior ranks of the Rumanian army, but whether this discontent was due to unsatisfactory service conditions or had a political motive behind it remains uncertain. The adventure of ex-Colonel Storica certainly had a political motive as his attempt to carry out a hazardous plan to arrest the members of the Regency administration indicates. The administration is, however, safe in the saddle so long as the discontent of the agriculturists does not become acute.

A Call To Youth.

Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipati's presidential address at the All-Ceylon Indian Youths' Conference at Kandy deserves to be seriously considered by the youths of India as well as of Ceylon. The address vibrates with all the spirit of revolt against shams and injustices but is also tempered with a deep sense of responsibility. "What is needed now," she says, "is a radical revolution, affecting all aspects of life which will rid the country of the thousand and one evils it is suffering from, socially and politically." But she also warns the young against the dissipation of their precious energy in empty demonstrations and paper resolutions and also against neglecting our social wrongs, such as child marriages, invidious caste distinctions, untouchability, etc. "The youths have to take a definite lead in these matters," she adds, "particularly regarding the question of child marriage, where their responsibility lies in making a firm resolve not to marry undeveloped girls of tender age." We have had a pretty wide and wholesome revolt of the youth in the realm of thought. We look for a similar revolt in the realm of action.

The "World Liberator".

The "World Liberator" of California has recently issued a special India Number, which contains several articles and poems sympathetically interpreting Indian culture to the world. The magazine, edited by Mr. George Chainey, purports, in its own words, to be "a journal of reconciliation between God and Humanity, the Heaven and Earth, Law and Justice, Science and Religion through the Kingdom of the Undefined." One of its special objects is the interpretation of the sacred books of all nations "into their one and universal meaning." The India Number contains an excellent appreciation of the philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore, and instructive articles on the "Song Celestial" (the Bhagavat Geeta), and the "Book of Religion", all by the Editor Mr. Chainey believes with Maeterlink, Schopenhaur and Emerson that the Mahabharata is the "world's greatest Epic and proposes to publish the work in English "with a key to its great meaning." Judging from the articles in the India Number, the "World Liberator" seems to be an earnest effort to interpret the underlying unity of all mankind. It is indeed a brave effort and must wring admiration even from the sceptic.

INDIA IN BRITISH PRESS

INDIAN GENERAL ELECTIONS—LORD IRWIN'S SPEECH—FUTURE OF INDIA—NEHRU REPORT.—INDIAN STATES—MEERUT TRIAL—AMANULLAH IN EXILE "—MORNING POST" WAIL—LABOUR'S TROUBLED HERITAGE—LABOUR AND INDIA.

(COLLECTED BY SUNDER P. KABADI.)

By Air Mail.
LONDON, June 29.

INDIAN GENERAL ELECTION.

The Indian General Election for the Legislative Assembly was due this autumn, when the prescribed three years since the last will have elapsed but the Viceroy has courageously and rightly prolonged life of the existing Assembly so as to avert an electoral contest turning on the Simon proposals before they have in fact been formulated. Neither the Simon report proper nor the report of the Indian body co-operating with it can be available before next year. Indian politicians of the left are perfectly well aware of that, and indeed are all anxiety to make use of the period during which the attitude of the Simon Commissioners and of this country towards Indian can be misrepresented. Given the opportunity provided by a General Election, they would have done much mischief; the opportunity has been denied them. The General Election is deferred until the Indian voters have before them the recommendations of both the Simon Commission and of its Indian colleagues, and until the negations of the non-co-operators can be countered by constructive suggestions. The effect on the tempers of the non-co-operators is such as might be expected: but they would be hostile in any event, and the scope of their activity is very usefully narrowed by the Vicerdy's decision. The Indian Congress leaders and their associates have another cause for soreness. They have utterly failed to secure in their country as a whole the support they expected for the Nehru scheme. That constitutional project was the outcome of what called itself an all-party conference, though it failed to present many important interests and schools thought, and it was produced with a flourish as far more expressive of India's real demands than anything emanating from the Simon Commission could be. But it was speedily repudiated by the great bulk of Mahomedans, by large bodies of non-Brahmin Hindus in various parts of India, by the Sikhs, and by various minorities almost everywhere. Had it been even ostensibly adopted, or had Lord Irwin allowed the General Election for the Legislative Assembly to take place this autumn, the Simon report would have been prejudiced beyond hope. Its rejection by vast communities and important minorities, and the postponement of the General Election, gives Sir John Simon and his fellow workers a chance. And that chance is the better because there have emerged Indian leaders sane enough to recognise and frank enough to avow publicly the wisdom of the postponement.—("Saturday Review")

The Viceroy of India's action in postponing, for the time being, the holding of elections for the Indian Assembly, will receive general approval. The Simon Commission is just entering upon a new stage of its work, in Joint Free Conference with the Indian Central Committee. The Reports of the Commission and of its Indian colleagues can hardly be expected before the beginning of next year. An election held at the present time would inevitably be conducted in an atmosphere of rumour and uncertainty that might easily lead to results very prejudicial to the work of the Commission and to the steady growth of Indian co-operation in its labours which has been a marked feature of the last few months. (The "Nation and the Athenaeum.")

LORD IRWIN'S SPEECH.

We have heard a great deal from the Viceroy of the intention of the British Government to go forward with the policy of reforms, as if it were a sort of debt of honour which must be paid even if it ruined both creditor and debtor, although, as a matter of fact, if we turn to Mr. Montagu's original pledge, we find no absolute promise; on the contrary, any advance is made conditional upon efficiency, good behaviour co-operation and so forth. It is just a little as if a doctor were to inoculate a patient with a culture of rather dubious efficacy and to insist on going with the treatment although the subject was thrown into violent convulsions, not because it was good for the patient or even because it was good for the patient or even because the patient wanted it, but because the doctor had staked his reputation upon that particular cure. Lord Irwin, we notice, inclines to endorse the latest formula of Sir John Simon, that "the free growth of India's political institutions should be secured without the necessity of recurring inquiries, such as that of which India has recently been subject." Now these inquiries are a statutory part of the procedure under the Government of India Act. Parliament believed so little in its own prophylactic that it provided for a sort of medical inspection every ten years, in case the cure might kill the patient. As a matter of fact, the patient was so violent that he nearly killed the inspector. And Sir John Simon, after being stoned round India and almost blown up with a bomb in the Legislature, thinks it would be wise not to insist upon these dangerous visitations. The cure must proceed, if the patient dies of it, and the British Parliament, which is responsible for the safety of India, is not to be allowed so much as to look at a clinical thermometer. (The "Morning Post.")

FUTURE OF INDIA.

It is quite useless to pretend that the opposition to the Simon Commsision in India is negligible or has diminished in recent months. Every one who knows anything about India is perfectly well aware that the Commission has never recovered from the fatal mistakes which made by the late Government and by Lord Irwin at the time of its appointment. The one factor which still remains a powerful influence on the side of a reasonable settlement of the Indian problem is the affection and respect in which the memory of the late Mr. Montagu is held by great sections of the Indian people. A constitution worked out by Capt. Benn and Sir John Simon in the same spirit as Mr. Montagu's great reform is bound to have a better chance of acceptance by the Gandhists than would anything that could have been done by the late Government even upon the basis of Sir John's recommendations in the report which he will submit on behalf of the Commission in the course of the next few months. ("Rochdale Observer.")

NEHRU REPORT.

The plan identified with the name of Pundit Motilal Nehru, the Indian Nationalist leader, demands notice as the sole constructive effort of the non-co-operative section. Being a considered expression of their views, it stultifies the boycott which they have carried on so sedulously. But apart from that curious paradox, its main interest has not been so much its provisions—roughly, it aims at Dominion Status for India—as the divisions which it has revealed among Indian opinion ... .Even the Hindus opinion, only a section was behind the Nehru Report, *and* Mr. Gandhi's threat of a renewal of Non-co-operation should the Government failed to put its provisions in force by the end of the year merely reveals to what lengths his party is driven in their effort to support a feeble cause. ("Glasgow Herald.")

THE INDIAN STATES.

An opportunity offers itself now for the beginning of co-operation. The Butler Committee has recommended a Zollverein, wherein the States shall abolish their internal customs barriers, receiving in exchange a share of maritime customs. It is to be hoped that both the Government and the States will do everything in their power to achieve this, and make it the beginning of closer working. . . Whatever happens, it would be disastrous if a first attempt at co-operation were allowed to break down through hard bargaining on the part of Government, where strict justice admitted a smaller share than would justify a State in giving up a valuable source of revenue. A longer view would suggest that just as in the case of Germany, time will extinguish all temporary losses in a greater volume of trade, and in closer harmony between the States and British India, and that a few thousand rupees are well spent if they can lay the foundation of federation. (E. A. J. Robinson in the "Nation and the Athenaeum.")

MEERUT TRIAL.

We trust that in the resumed trial there will be a strict regard for elementary human decency and fairness; that there will be concern only for justice and that political prejudices will be kept sternly check; that the accused, in short, will be tried for whatever acts are alleged against them, not for the holding of opinions. The trial, now that it has begun, must go forward. (The "Daily Herald.")

The uneasiness caused by the arrest of the thirty-one Trade Union and Youth organisers in India has been increased by the proceedings at the trial. The prosecuting counsel, acting on behalf of the Government, had indulged in astonishing language. Despite the fact that it is officially known that Britain is taking steps to resume friendly relations with Russia, the Crown Prosecutor is reported to have said that "every member of the Russian Government is pledged to work for the overthrow of His Majesty's Government by any means in his power." The proceedings have been held up temporarily on an application by the Defence for the transference of the case to a place where there can be trial by jury; a widespread sense of injustice has been caused in India by the deportation of the accused to a city where this elementary right is denied. Since the trial began, a further arrest has been made of a young Englishman, Mr. Hutchinson, the editor of the Socialist "Spark." These proceedings make doubly difficult the task of Mr. Wedgwood Benn in seeking to create a new atmosphere in India. The prosecution has increased the popularity of the Communists and intensified the hatred of the British administration. This situation can only be met by a bold declaration, followed by a bold unmistakable action, indicating that equal negotiation rather than dominating force is to be the principle of Labour policy. (The "New Leader.")

"IN EXILE"—EX-KING AMANULLAH.

The great company of kings in exile has now received a new recruit in ex-King Amanullah. He and his wife left Bombay on Saturday to take up residence in that anchanting land where Mussolini and Vesuvius may remind the ex-Amir of some of the storms he failed to weather. They left in tears, but not empty handed. Half a million pounds' worth of jewels and £30,000 in cash are no bad foundation for a new and more private life—apart from the probability that Amanullah, like most Oriental potentates, has other assets saved up against a rainy day. He has chosen the right country to live in. When it comes to the secrets of autocracy to the difficulties that beset all rulers who try to be drss reformers, he and Mussolini will have some dramatic confidences to exchange. (The "Daily Express.")

A number of fairly reliable reports at last make it possible to appreciate the present position in Afghanistan. The two principal antagonists are the old general Nadir Khan, and the ex-brigand Bacha i Saqao, who now styles himself the Amir Habibullah. If these two could unite, or if one could crush the other, the remaining claimants to the throne would very soon disappear. Now, although Habibullah has had a rough training, he not appear to be a man who places his faith exclusively in fighting. He has not pressed his recent victory over Nadir, but, has, on the contrary, released the general's family from imprisonment and suggested that they should come to an agreement. Nadir Khan insists that a national convention of chiefs shall be called to settle the dynastic question, and has rejected Habibullah's magnanimous offer of the premiership. For the moment there is a deadlock; but these negotiations suggest that the two principal rivals are not irreconcilable antagonists. A very slight success by Nadir might well make his demand for a national convention irresistible. (The "Nation and The Athenaeum."

"MORNING POST'S" WAIL.

The establishment of Swaraj in India is not likely to be followed by a period of tranquility unless three conditions are satisfied. First, the Muslims must be content with their position and prospects under the new Constitution. The Indian princes must likewise be satisfied. Thirdly, the Indian Government must be strong enough to deal with Communist intrigue and mischief-making of all sorts. ..... And India's politicians are so eager that they can hardly afford to cooperate in any scheme falling short of the full self-government which they claim of right. Yet without their cooperation no transitional constitution can be much safer or more saisfactory than a three-legged horse. What, then, is the way out? Lord Irwin points hopefully to the suggestion that the new constitution should be, not a machine requiring periodically to be inspected, scrapped, and replaced in accordance with the orders of the British Parliament, but rather a living organism having the power of spontaneous and unlimited growth. Lord Irwin evidently recognises that to create such a Constitution is easier sad than done, and is is careful to refrain from explaining how the breath of life is to be breathed into the clauses of an Act of Parliament. He can hardly have had in mind the old plan of programme of progress dependent on dates and independent of events. A conceivable alternative might perhaps be an Executive appointed by the Viceroy or Governor from the Legislature, to be responsible in law, and at first in practice, not to the legislature, but to the appointer, to be irremovable except at his discreton, and to be vested with very wide powers for the efficient conduct of the administration, even without the consent of the legislature in case of need. Such an Executive would more and more find it necessary in practice to strengthen its position by securing the support of a compact party in the Legislature and it would thus gradually develop into a Cabinet controlled by and fully responsible to the Legislature. (The "Manchester Guardian.")

SUCCEEDED TO "TROUBLED HERITAGE."

What with the question of constitutional reform looming in the near distance the sinister and successful attempts of "Red" Agents, to stir up strife among Indian industrial workers and Mr. Gandhi's threat to inaugurate "civil disobedience" unless Swaraj is granted before the close of the present year, the Labour Party have succeeded to a troubled heritage. Their task will not be simplified by the participation of some of their supporters in the mischievous activities of the League Against Imperialism, which together with the Communist International, has been prominent in connection with the strikes that have played havoc with the textile industry in Bombay. Another matter which has given rise to some misgiving is the possible attitude of the Government towards Moscow, seeing that the Bolsheviks have made no attempt to conceal their predatory designs on India. The anarchy prevailing in Afghanistan adds to the complexities of the administrators of our Indian Empire. (J. E. Woolacott in the "Sunday Times") '

LABOUR AND INDIA.

"I had an interesting talk, over dinner with Shiva Rao, an Indian workers' representative. He spoke freely and earnestly about Indian problems. In talking to a man of his culture one feels at once how disgusting it is that many white people treat Indians as they do. He was very bitter indeed. Driven to the point by a series of direct questions, he admitted that he welcomed the Labour Government, and himself thought that for India the best solution of her immediate problem would be Dominion Status. On the other hand, and this is a terrible indictment of those responsible for past policies, he insisted that things now had gone so far that India would only take all it could get from a Labour Government in order to use it to get more and free herself at the earliest possible moment. He fears that the mentality of the old British governing class, which regarded India as providing careers, for Civil Servants, has infected many workers, who will look on India as providing a market for British goods. Though criticising Labour's past attitude, to India, he welcomes Mr. Wedgewood Benn's appointment, and says that if only the Labour Government will say one word to the Indian people convincing it that its hopes will be realised as speedily as possible all will yet be well. (The Geneva Correspondent of the "New Leader." 28/6/1929).

ROYAL CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

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Dr. Jafferi of the Royal Charitable Hospitel situated at Patka Manzil, Bhendi Bazaar, Bombay reports that from June 1928 to June 1929, 3211 patients were given medicines free of charge in his hospital, (including 2042 men, 1010 women and 159 children). The expenditure side showed a total of Rs. 1848, while the Charity fund totalled to Rs. 1410 during the period.

The Charitably disposed persons of Bombay and elsewhere are requested to five their mites towards the support of this deserving institution.

Lady Sykes received the Rani Saheb of Bhor at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay dined with Lt: Colonel E. C. Maxwell and Officers of the 1st Bn: The Cheshire Regiment on Tuesday.

INDIAN MUSIC

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CAUSES OF DECLINE

Atiya Begum writes:—

The progress of culture is regulated by forces no less inexorable than those which constitute the courses of nature. The first appearance of a new form of development, however crooked it may be, never fails to attract the jullbble masses, the least intelligent of whom do not take long to become "devotees", while the earnest thinkers and students rejects it, by virtue of their unerring instincts which never fail to lead the possessors into paths deirable.

Should the movement be founded on false principles, it will pass away with the fashion of the moment, should it be based upon a great artistic truth, it will infallibly take root, display signs of steadily increasing value, and culminate in a brilliant success. It is just a question of being able to have right vision by correct discrimination and of retaining that right impression; so that with the preliminary acquaintance of facts there will be intelligent comprehension, and afterwards, a sense of permanent possession.

The history of the Arts is the history of growth, a maturity and decline, inseparably indentified with human progress beyond the control of scholars and genius. Music as a "fashion" in Bombay has become sophisticated and self-conscious. Complication of structure—harmonic strain and stress superabundance of discord glaring contrasts frantic appeals to raw nervous sensations, strive to compensate for a vital deficiency in original melodic ideas.

These are signs of the arresting hand of late deteriorating the "science of tone". The so-called Schools of Music, and self-styled Professors are responsible for this bad taste and downfall.

REMEDY.

We must learn to regard music as an ennobling Art, and thus formit part of serious education in institutions. Scholars of superior attainments, (not dabblers) be requested to deliver demonstrations and conduct classes Methods must be reformed standards must be raised — with the ultimate purpose of promoting higher musical enjoyment. Music should become a national concern. Administrators of Colleges and Universities must unite musical instruction with their dull, orthodox schemes of class room and laboratory work. Experts and learned scholars only must be engaged to impart the beautiful science, and not dilettante, as the lowering or raising of a subject depend on the selection of instructors and the method of teaching, invited to conduct the musical education. The true measure of a Nations' culture towards the pmud distinction of being "intellectual" depends upon QUALITY, and not on QUANTITY with the right influence of musical learning thrown open into the scale, the advancement of of a noble musical culture will rise into confidence. At present Bombay is labouring under a heavy sickening atmosphere of discordant babel of noises, encouraged and delighted by the ignorant multitudes. The spring of real tones has yet to be born.

GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF MR. FRAMJEE VASAIGARA

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The Bombay Chemists and Druggists celebrated Golden Jubilee of Mr. Framjee B. Vasaigara of Framjee & Son in Keshav Baug Princess St., on 7th inst. under the presidentship of Dr. Venkat Rao J.P. of N. Powell & Co.

Nearly half a dozen merchants spoke at length on the sterling services rendered by Mr. Framjee during last fifty years as Manufacturers' representative.

Mr. Purshotamdas of Messrs Heeralal Mooljee and Co., gave a life sketch of Mr. Framjee stating how he worked during the plague time and what assistance he rendered to the dealers when in difficulty. He also paid a tribute to the late Mr. Charles W. White, and said how Mr. Framjee was successful in pleasing both the parties, dealers and manufacturers, just like Mr. White, and was addressed amongst them by the respectful name "Kaka," i.e., "Uncle Framjee." He also gave a long list of firms represented by Mr. Framjee which included big firms like Müller & Phipps, Allenburys Ltd., Howard & Son the well-known quinine manufacturers, Carnick Fellows, etc.

Mr. Framjee was garlanded and presented with an address in a silver casket by the President who made a short speech, and, in reply Mr. Framjee thanked the merchants and replied in fitting words with great feeling.

B.P.C.C. SUPPORTS DELHI RESOLUTION

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Asks Congressmen To Resign From Legislatures

VOTES RS. 50,000 FOR CONGRESS HOUSE IN MILL AREA

A resolution endorsing the Working Committee's decision in recommending the Congress party to withdraw from the legislatures evoked animated discussion at a special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Wednesday evening. Mr. J. B. Patel Presided.

Mr. R. Krishna Iyer moved: "The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee heartily endorses the decision of the Working Committee recommending the resignation of the Congress Party men from legislatures and hereby gives a mandate to its representative on the A. I. C. C. to support unequivocally the decision at the next All-India Congress Committee meeting to be held at Allahabad on the 26th July, 1929 or on such date as the Working Committee May decide".

Mr. Menon said that the decision of the Working Committee was the right one and ought to be backed up by each Provincial Committee especially because a standard of revolt had already been raised by the Maharashtra and C. P. Provincial Congress Committees. The speaker thought that the achievements of the Swaraj Party did not justify the continuance of the policy of "Council Entry" as an effective means of winning Swaraj. The Swarajists, he said, had gone into the Councils mainly to kill dyarchy and obstruct repressive measures. They could not be said to have succeeded in any great measures in their objects. They had no doubt exposed dyarchy but repression measures Government was promulgating inspite of them. The Swarajists, he thought, could serve the country better by carrying on national service outside the Councils. As it was much of their attention was diverted into Council work and the constructive work remained sadly neglected.

Mr. Desai moved an amendment for the deletion of the clause imposing a mandate upon the representatives to support the decision at the A. I. C. C.

MR. PURSHOTTAMDAS' OPPOSITION.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas strongly opposed the resolution while agreeing with every item of boycott advocated by the non-co-operation movement he had never believed in the boycott of legislatures. The fact was that although the Congress had boycotted the Councils the seats never remained vacant. There were flukies who would pose as representatives of the country and go into them. This was a contingency which Mahatma Gandhi did not contemplate. The speaker emphatically said that the Congress must stick up to one policy and not change it now and then which would not only cause dissensions in the Congress camp but lower its reputation.

FOLLOW SEIN FEIN METHODS.

He did not suggest that the Congress should co-operate with Government but it should continue offering resistance. A better plan than that would be for Congressmen to get elected into the Councils but refrain from attending it and carry on work outside.

Mr. Abid Ali said that even Pandit Motilal Nehru who joined hands with the late Deshabandhu Das in starting the Swaraj party was now Disillusioned. The real work, he thought, lay outside the legislatures.

The proposition was put to vote and carried.

CONGRESS HOUSE IN MILL AREA.

The Committee next approved of a resolution of Mr. N. N. Menon to build a Congress House in the mill area at a cost not more than Rs. 50,000. The resolution asked the engineers to select a plot at Chinchpookli and submit plans and estimates.

THE RIOTS ENQUIRY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You may remember the protest I made against the appointment of Riots Inquiry Committee. Its justification is now, I fear, only too apparent. In the first place it is impossible for the Press to give a verbatim account of the evidence. In editing and condensing sometimes important passages are inadvertantly left out. In my own evidence the passage where I laid stress on the fact that an isolated mosque in Parel was pelted all through the night making sleep and pence impossible has been noticed by few papers. I do not make a grievance of it. I point to it as an illustration of the impossibility of placing before the public the evidence in the way the witnesses would like within the space the newspapers can permit themselves. Further already a good deal of bad blood has been aroused. More evidence from mutually antagonistic quarters will not tend to calm the ruffled feelings Cannot the authorites be prevailed upon to stop the inquiry even at this stage, since nothing will be gained by allowing it to drag along? The Report when it is issued to the public will only freshen healing scars and there will be left rankling in the minds of the rival communities.

I claim that the Parsis and Christians might be naturally relied on to depose with greater detachment than Hindus and Moslems so that any further evidence, if imperative, might be confined to representitives of these communities alone.

Yours.—etc.,

G.K.N.

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LAHORE CONGRES,

WHO SHOULD PRESIDE?

—:o:—

MAHATMA, JAWAHARLAL OR VALLABHBHA

The Delhi correspondent of the 'Statesman' wires:—

A peep into the esoteric section of Congress circles yesterday revealed that strenuous efforts are being made to instal young Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the presidential gaddi in succession to his father, Pandit Motilal Nehru.

One of the arguments advanced is that, if from January next, according to the Calcutta Congress resolution, independence is to be declared the goal of Congress, then this can be best served by electing as president one who is out and out for independence.

Another argument advanced in his favour is that he is a good organizer and that he will be able to organize and vitalize the Congress machinery and prepare the atmosphere necessary for any struggle that Congress as a whole might embark upon. It is also pleaded that youth alone should not stand in the way of any Congressman from serving the country, and that the selection of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru would, indeed, serve as a fitting reminder to the Labour Government in England of the way the Congress wind is blowing in India.

TEST OF LEADERSHIP.

Among the other nominations made by Provincial Congress Committees, which will shortly be scrutinized, two other names stand out prominently—Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

Supporters of Mr. Patel contend that, if the organization of people for any struggle with the Government is the criterion, then the presidentship should go to the successful leader of the Bardoli satyagraha agitation. The acid test of leadership, in their opinion lies in the success of such a struggle. A certain section of Council men among the Congressmen also suggest that in the coming few months, or at any rate during the next year, the political struggle with the Government will be very bitter and keen within the legislatures, and this can best be led by a practically minded man like Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel being at the head of the Congress movement even as his brother is at the head of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Gandhi for the moment appears to be somewhat indifferent as to who is selected as leader of next year's Congress activities, and would not even perhaps countenance canvassing in his favour. Indeed, if rumour is true, he is said to have no objection to supporting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the honour.

But general opinion is that the election should be worthy of the time and occasion and that Mr. Gandhi combines in himself the admirable qualities of both Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, and above all, is a world figure.

THE FITTEST PERSON.

He has been acknowledged by the entire country to be the *de facto*, if not the *de jure*, leader of the Congress movement during the last ten years, and there is almost a consensus of opinion that in next year's campaign whether it takes the form of negotiation with the British Government at a round table conference or leading a movement of non-violent non-cooperation or civil disobedience, as is threatened from several platforms, he is the fittest person to be at the helm of Congress affairs, especially as he can secure the sympathy of many parties in India by the peculiar position he occupies as a peacemaker and a fighter. The far-seeing among his followers point out with apparent cogency that the particular advantage in selecting Mr. Gandhi would lie in the fact that his statesmanship could be utilized to the great advantage of India and England if after the publication of the Simon Commission report, and as a result of Lord Irwin's conversations in London, the Labour Government were to arrange a conference, and that Mr. Gandhi's essential spirit of co-operation with and service for all would be a source of encouragement to those who might work for such a conference as a means of solving the present political impasse and discouraging the present movement for independence.

Informal discussions yesterday by Congress leaders now assembled in Delhi did not definitely converge round any particular name, but the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Allahabad will possibly help towards an early decision.

SUBMARINE SINKS

24 CASUALTIES

LONDON, July 9.

The Admiralty announce that H. M. Submarine H47 was accidentally rammed by Submarine L12 off Pembroke on the Welsh coast, and sank immediately. Only two survivors from the crew of the H47 were rescued and one man from the crew of the L12 is missing.—Reuter.

The collision occurred twelve miles north-west of St. David's Head, the depth of water being approximately 45 fathoms.

The Admiralty announce that the two survivers of H47 are its Commander, Lieutenant Gardner, and a petty officer, a telegraphist.

As soon as news of the submarine disaster reached the Portsmouth Dockyard tugs "Grapper" and "Resolve" were despatched to the scene with salvage gear.

L12 had about thirty officers and men.

STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

Mr.. A. B. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, announcing the submarine disaster in the Commons, said that both vessels belonged to the instructional submarine flotilla and were proceeding from Lamlash to Portland.

Steps were being taken to locate H47 as speedily as possible, but owing to the depth of the water salvage was most improbable. There was no hope of saving the remainder of the crew estimated at 22.

As the result of the disaster a naval ball at Torbay, which was to have been held this evening, has been cancelled, also all fleet dances during the week.

The usual complement of H47 was 23 men and her displacement 440 tons. Her sister-ship sank in the dock at Devonport in August, 1926, and was consequently placed on the disposal list.

Both craft are of pre-Jutland classes.

The Submarine L12 belongs to the reserve half of the 5th Submarine Flotilla while the H47 is a submarine in full commission of the 6th Submarine Flotilla.

24 CASUALTIES.

The revised list shows 24 casualties in yesterday's submarine disaster. A naval flying boat hovered over the spot the whole evening trying to locate the craft. Mine-sweepers were standing by in order to attempt to lift the submarine, but their efforts are practically doomed owing to the depth of water which is fifty fathoms.—Reuter.

SUBMARINE DISASTER

—:o:—

KING'S SYMPATHY

LONDON, July 10.

The King has sent a message to the First Lord of Admiralty expressing his Majesty's heart-felt sympathy for relatives of the victims of the sinking of the Submarine H-47.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

REPRESENTATIVES FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF EMPIRE

SIMLA, July 10.

The following communique has been issued:—

In accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference which sat in London last year it has been decided to set up a committee to act in an advisory capacity in regard to telegraphic communications. This body which is to be styled the "Imperial Communications Advosory Committee," is concerned with policy of new "Imperial and International Communications Company" and is in particular charged with the responsibilities of the existing services, alterations in rates and distribution of traffic between alternative rotues. One of the main features of the plan proposed by the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference is the fixing of a standard of net revenue, which should be available for purposes of the Communications Company. Fifty per cent. of all net revenue in excess of this standard is to be devoted to the reduction of rates or such other purposes as the Imperial Communications Advisory Committee may approve.

Following appointments to the Imperial Communications Advisory Committee have been made:—Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Col. Courtauld Thompson; Canada Sir Campbell Stuart; Commonwealth of Australia, Mr. C. L. Billiean; New Zealand, Hon. Sir James Parr; Union of South Africa, Lt.-Col. E. A. Sturman. Irish Free State, Mr. T. J. Kiernan; India Sir Atul Chatterjee; and Colonies and Protectorates, Sir Edward Davson, Baronet.—A. P.

TINPLATE WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

—:o:—

WHY TATA WORKERS' MUST STRIKE IN SYMPATHY

MR. SUBASH BOSE EXPLAINS RIVALRY BETWEEN 2 UNIONS

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Explaining as to why he advocates a sympathetic strike in the Tata Iron and Steel Works in order to secure redress of the grievances of the Tin-plate Workers, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose says:—

"Several friends in Bombay have enquired of me as to why I hold the Tata Iron and Steel Co. responsible for not bringing about a settlement of the strike in the Tinplate Company and why I advocate in case of necessity a sympathetic strike in the Tata Iron and Steel Company. My reasons are very clear. As far as my information goes, the Tatas own one-third of the shares of the Tinplate Company, the rest being owned by the Burmah Oil Company. Moreover, Tatas have two directors on the Board of the Tinplate Company, who can easily make their presence felt there.

The Tinplate Company are dependent for their very existence on the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the latter can easily bring sufficient pressure to bear on the former in order to bring about a settlement of the strike. The Tinplate Company have taken land on lease from the Tatas. Tatas supply the Tinplate Company with electricity and filtered water. Repairs in the electrical department of the Tinplate Company are done by the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

Further, I am told that during the strike, Tatas have indirectly helped the Tinplate Company with men who formerly served with the Tatas. For all these reasons, it will not take Tatas two minutes to force the Tinplate Co. to settle the strike and in order to induce the Tatas it may be necessary to declare a sympathetic strike.

DISCONTENT AMONG TATAS' WORKERS.

There is not a difficult proposition in view of the fact that the employees of the Tatah are anything but satisfied. Mr. Manick Homi held out hopes which have not been realised and made promises which have not been redeemed. He roused enthusiasm to a very high pitch but suddenly dropped his demands when he and his labour federation were recognised. But though Mr. Homi may have identified himself with the management, the men still continue in a state of excitement and still expect to get what Mr. Homi promised them. One will only have to remind the men of their unrealised hopes in order to get their sympathy. A sympathetic strike is our best resort. But however painful it may be the step will have to be taken if the Tatas do not do their best in order to settle the Tinplate strike."—Free Press.

COMPANY'S ATTEMPT AT DIVIDE AND RULE

—:o:—

MR. HOMI INFLUENCE ON WANE

JAMSHEDPUR, July 9.

Sjt Subhas Chandra Bose in the course of a statement says:—

I have purposely refrained from making any statement with regard to the position in the Tata Iron and Steel Works, lest I should thereby complicate matters. But as I am now pressed to do, I think I owe it to myself and to all those interested in the Tata Iron and Steel Works to explain the position.

HISTORY OF EVENTS.

In order to explain the present position it will be necessary to give a brief history of the events, since September 1928, when the strike was ended. When the negotiations for a settlement were started in September 1928, I found that both the management and the Directors were determined not to have anything to do with Mr. Maneck Homi and they urged several grounds to account for that determination. The terms of settlement were quite agreeable to all parties including Mr. Homi, with this qualifications that Mr. Homi would not finally agree to any settlement until and unless he was recognised by the Company along with his newly-formed Labour Federation. I implored Mr. Homi not to stand in the way of a settlement over apersonal question. I told him that he could easily capture Labour Association which was recognised by the Company and become one of the office-bearers, if he so desired. Further, I assured him of the fullest support of myself and the Labour Association in obtaining recognition for himself if only he would proceed on the right lines Mr Homi was still adamant.

"MALICIOUS CAMPAIGN".

He then started a most virulent and malicious campaign against the Labour Association, myself, the community to which I belong and the management. We had decided to remain absolutely peaceful inspite of grave provocation, and we had no other course but to look on helplessly at the sufferings of the members of our Association. We were in this dangerous plight for a long time, and our men had to fight at the risk of their lives by means of peaceful propaganda.

COMPANY'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

When we were well-nigh successful and the Labour Federation was on the verge of collapse the Company suddenly went out of its way to accord recognition to Mr. Homi and his Labour Federation, and thereby helped to revive the Labour Federation. By granting recognition to the Federation, the Company acted against Trade Union principles which do not allow more than one Trade Union in the same place and among the same body of men. The Company's object, however, was probably to divide and rule.

The recognition was granted at a time when Mr. Homi's Labour Federation was on the verge of collapse. He had made several attempts to declare "hartal" among the workmen simply in order to show that he controlled labour. But all his attempts had failed ignominously.

I told everybody in January that within a few months everything would be normal at Jamshedpur. The recognition of Mr. Homi was first granted by the Tinplate Company. They thought that by ding that they would satisfy Labour and increase production. Tatas followed suit. But Mr. Homi was bent more on obtaining recognition from the management than on redressing grievances of the workmen. He was making extravagant demands among Tatas' workmen in order to dethrone the Labour Association and show that the terms of settlement were not satisfactory to the men. But in the Tinplate company as soon as he obtained recognition for himself, he gave the go-by to all reasonable and exceedingly moderate demands of men and openly joined hands with the management. The result is that to-day among Tinplate workers Mr. Homi, an ex-president of their Union has not a shred of influence.

MR. HOMI "DETHRONED."

When Tatas granted recognition to Mr. Homi and the Labour Federation they probably thought that he alone could control labour and that the recognition of the Labour Federation would lead to an increase in the production. But little did Tatas care to realise that Mr. Homi was out to obtain recognition for himself. The company did not realise that immediately Mr. Homi became moderate in his demands the men whom he had worked up to a state of excitement would not cool down and they would press for what Mr. Homi had been telling them and would go even to the length of dethroning him as the Tinplate workers did.

I had some responsibility for controlling Labour till the end of January 1929 but since then the responsibility has passed into the hands of Mr. Homi who is now hand-in-glove with the management. The production figure will tell us what progress has been made since the settlement of the strike on September 13, 1928. The production in tons of finished steel was 36,400, in October 1928, 34,700 in November, 32,500 in December 29,000 in January 1929 and 31,300 in February 33,000 in March, 31,900 in April 33,400 in May and about 31,000 in June.

Thus it is clear that the production figures for October 1928 have not been reached during the months of February, March, April, May and June in spite of all the influence of Mr. Homi. On the other hand in spite of all the propaganda carried on against us by the Labour Federation and the inadequate support from the local officials. Productions reached 39,000 tons in January in spite of the repeated attempts made by Mr. Homi to declare "hartal". It will help a comparative study if it is remembered that since February the Labour Association has not done anything to hamper the work of Mr. Homi and his Federation and the field has been left entirely to him.

ANOTHER STATEMENT TO BE ISSUED.

I shall shortly issue another statement on the internal condition of the Tata Iron and Steel Company which will be an appeal to the shareholders of the Company to save the industry from ruin."—Free Press.

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THE CENTENARY OF A BENGALI JOURNALIST

—:o:—

(BY PRIYANARAYAN SEN.)

In these days when journalism is an efficient weapon recognised with respect, if not alarm, by the powers-that-be and eagerly sought to be manipulated by the people and princes alike, it may seem that we can, in view of its present commanding position, safely afford to forget its humble beginnings and those great men who made it possible for early hopes to be capable of realisation at no distant date. Such an idea, however, would be dangerously erroneous and would serve to alienate us from the spirit which animates through the ages a particular nation or institution, however enervated or shattered it may be at present. An enquiry into the history of early journalism in our country has got to register its due appreciation of Babu Girish Chandra Ghosh who was the founder of the "Bengalee" long possessed of great power and influence in moulding the thoughts and opinions not only of Bengal, but of Indian public life. His gifts overflowed the narrow bounds of mere provincialism and enriched the blood of the body politic in its entirety.

BEGINNINGS OF "BENGALEE".

Just a hundred years ago in 1829 was born Girish Chandra, like so many other children born that year, but destined, unlike most of them, to help his country in its progressive course by means of his intellect and activity. Educated in Gour Mohan Auddy's school, now known as Oriental Seminary, and after Derozio had succeeded in giving a stir to the imagination of Young Bengal, he received an intellectual heritage which he lost no time in utilising for the service of his country. The mind had early blossomed and he was hardly twenty years old when he founded the weekly paper, "The Bengal Recorder". Nobody remembers it now but it proved to be the original which later on developed into the "Hindu Patriot" in 1853. In this new undertaking he was joined by Harish Chandra Mookherjee under whose judicious management the paper achieved renown and acquired power, inspiring confidence and successfully urging a conciliatory attitude, though the minds of men, specially the Europeans, were unsettled by the affairs of 1857. Though the "Hindu Patriot" is properly associated with the name of Harish Chandra, Girish Chandra's contribution was a substantial one. Within a year or two of 1860, he started the weekly "Bengalee" and continued to edit the paper with great efficiency till his death. His efforts at serious and sustained study are indicated by his life of Ramdulal. But this most promising career was, most unfortunately for his compatriots, cut short by death in September, 1869.

VALUABLE SERVICE.

In the days when the British Indian Association was a living, active and popular organisation, Girish Chandra did very valuable service in the matter of political propaganda. But it must be remembered that he was no mere political agitator; he had to earn his bread and he did it as honestly and diligently, as could be demanded of him. Appointed, when he was just 21 years old, to the establishment of the Military Pay Examiner, he soon won his way to a rapid promotion, rising to be the Registrar of his office.

People living outside Bengal may be, at first sight, deluded into thinking that the dramatist Girish Chandra is the identical person as his namesake the journalist; but the dramatist, born 15 years after survived him by more than forty years. No doubt the dramatist of modern Bengal whose fame, let us confidently hope, will emerge more and more into prominence, was a very well educated gentleman who could lay claim to original thought, and his reminiscences, lately elaborated and published, reveal an acute intellect trained and disciplined to minute observation on all sorts of subjects. But though his is the more prominent figure, looming large before the present generation of Bengal, the eminent journalist whose life and distinguished career we are now discussing should not at the same time be suffered to fade away from our memory. It may be that the medium of English which he selected was greatly instrumental in making his papers reach further than would have been otherwise possible, but the medium merely served to expose to view with a stronger light the rich gifts that lay within. Distinguished service at least should meet with lasting recognition and remembered with reverent homage, renewed from year to year.

YOUTHS IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

(Continued from page 16.)

tries". Many of the Universities were closed till October 1930. It was hoped by moderate-minded people that the dictature would make some concession or other when the Seville Exhibition opened. That affair arrived and nothing was done. "Meanwhile there is a growing hostility to the government". Yet all that the "moderate-minded people" could hope for was that, when the Council of the League of Nations met in Madrid in June "some kind of protest would be made by the intellectuals of the country against the Government's action with regard to the Universities".

IMPUDENT ACTIONS BY DICTATOR.

The students and professors have a very just cause for complaint since the decree issued in March is a definitely reactionary measure striking at the root of liberal education, which has already done much to help on the cause of progress in modern Spain. The Dictator placed before the Assembly in March a measure granting the Catholic Universities the privilege of holding examinations within their own universities instead of the students having to go to the ordinary universities to be examined by the official board. The measure provided that two professors from the Catholic University itself, and only one from the central Universities, should comprise the Board, with equal votes. This privilege has long been sought by Catholic, but opposed by the entire body of "Liberal" thought, as being contrary to the provisions for the independence of education from dogmatic control.

The Assembly rejected the measure, but in spite of this, the Dictator issued the decree. Whereupon the professors, headed by Menendez pidal, the well-known scholar and writer, made a formal protest, which the Government ignored. Trouble then broke out in the University of Madrid, ending with its being closed officially till October, 1930. The students who wished to take their final examinations were obliged to go to other Universities, thereby sacrificing their matriculation fees.

The women students were exempted from this owing to the difficulty of providing proper accommodation for them in the provinces, and the question of travelling without chaperones. The women, however, recently showed considerable spirit in refusing to accept this unless the men were also allowed to be examined in Madrid. On the closing of the University of Madrid several of the most eminent professors resigned their posts as a formal protest, amongst them Ortegary Gasset and Fernando de los Rios, both well-known abroad and in America.

The trouble soon spread to the provinces, and in quick succession the Universities of Oviedo, Barcelona, Salamanca, and others were closed; and many students from these and other Universities were imprisoned and deported from their towns owing to their part in the disturbances.

The Government has adopted a policy of ignoring all protests, however moderately expressed, and has suppressed all news since the publication of Menendez Pidal's letter which aroused such sympathy in favour of the students. The only news that has been given in the papers has been contained in the official notes, issued by the Dictator almost daily. In these he has spoken in no measured terms of professors and students, announcing that he considers no harm will be done to Spain if there are fewer lawyers and doctors for a year or two, and that in any case the university system is inefficient and the professors as ignorant as they are lazy which is "nothing to do with this case", of course; he is not proposing to suspend the Church for a year or two, which he could do on similar grounds, if grounds they are.

"IS ASTROLOGY A SCIENCE ?"

—:o:—

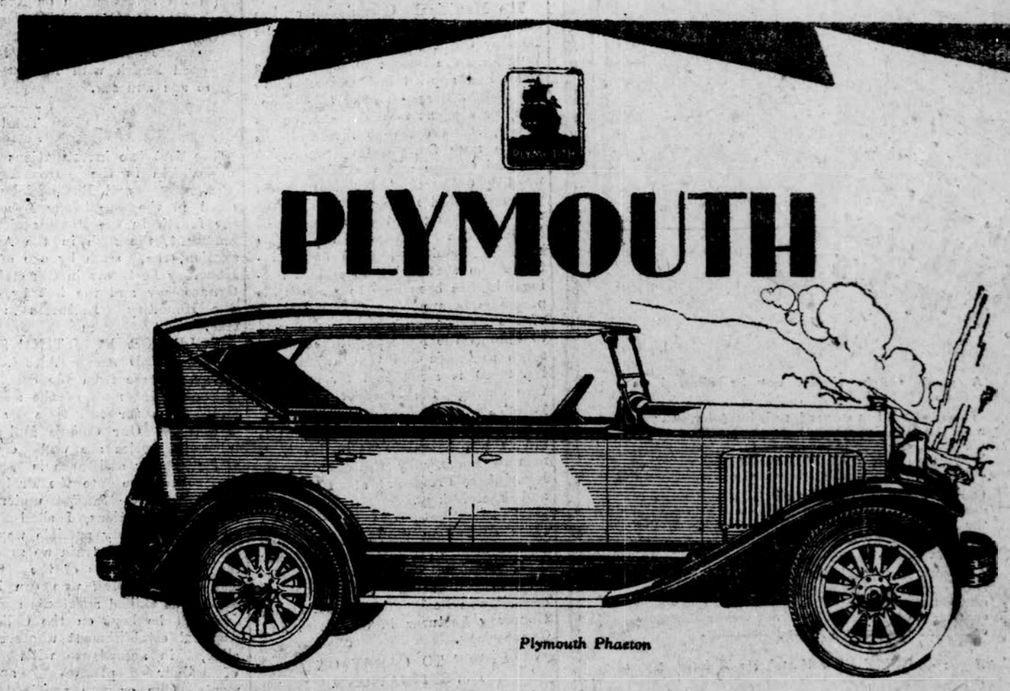
To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Of late, a controversy has been raging about the subject, under the abovementioned caption, the value of which none seems to have correctly understood. Mr. D. R. D. Wadia, a doughty champion of the anti-Astrological propaganda, has condescended to bring to the notice of the public, an extract from "Science and Invention" interspersed with his own remarks brimming with wit and raillery. Neither Mr. Wadia nor those entrusted with the management of "Science and Invention" seem to have been aware of the fact that the time of birth furnished by them, need not necessarily have been correct. The correctness or otherwise of the time of birth is verified, with reference to a few incidents in the past in the lifetime of every man. How, in the absence of these tests, the time of birth furnished by "Science and Invention" has been found to be the correct data, passes one's comprehension. Mr. Wadia seems to gloat over, what he apparently considers mistakes committed by astrologers who said "that the man was benevolent, etc.", while he was a convict. He does not seem to have made any headway in the analysis of the characters of men. That a murderer need not necessarily be so, by instinct, does not seem to have appealed to him at all. Cases of murder very often come under the clauses "Murder committed on grave provocation", "in self-defence", "in a momentary fit of abstraction", etc.

Mr. Wadia's ignorance of human nature cannot by itself tantamount to a grievous fault, had he not attempted to assume an all-knowing look and denounce things without troubling himself to investigate and inquire into facts, marshal them and arrive at a decision.—Yours, etc.,

T. V. AYYANGAR,
Astrologer.

July 8.



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W. 40

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* * *

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* * *

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RESEARCH WORK AT K. E. M. HOSPITAL

—:o:—

GRANT FROM INDIAN RESEARCH FUND

The Municipal Commissioner has addressed the following letter to the Bombay Corporation:—

"I have the honour to say that the Dean had applied last December, to the Indian Research Fund Association for a grant to undertake, on its behalf, seven different investigations at the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital. His proposals could not be entertained at the time owing to the shortage of funds. The Secretary of the Indian Research Fund Association now informs him that owing to certain savings, he has been able to place his proposals before the Governing Body of the Association which has agreed to finance the following three out of seven proposals and that a grant of Rs. 9,530 is sanctioned for expenditure during the current financial year:—

(1) Determination of Haemoglobin in health and in anaemias common in Bombay by Professor V. R. Khanolkar, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.

(2) Investigation in the nutritive value of Indian vegetable foodstuffs by Professor S. P. Niyogi, Professor of Physiology.

(3) Investigation on Neo-Natal mortality in Bombay by Dr. H. DeSa, Honorary Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

STAFF TO CARRY ON INVESTIGATIONS.

These investigations will be carried on by the staff concerned with the assistance of Medical and other assistants who will be appointed by the Dean in consultation with them and the material for the investigations will be collected in some cases from other hospitals of the City. In addition to the ordinary apparatus, etc., belonging to the College and the Hospital which the staff will use, the special equipment, etc., necessary for the purpose will be purchased out of the grant alloted by the Association for which a special account will be kept as per its Rules and Regulations. At the close of the investigations all the unused articles purchased out of the funds provided by the Association will remain its property.

Quarterly reports showing the progress of the inquiries will be submitted to the Secretary of the Association for the information of its Scientific Advisory Board and a report on these inquiries will also be submitted by the Dean in his annual administration report.

It may be stated that the Indian Research Fund Association which receives substantial grants from the Government of India, finances several investigations throughout the country. The work on Malaria Survey, on Kala-azar and investigations relating to the Hookworm and the Indian Dietary that are carried out at Coonoor and many other investigations also are subsidised either partly or entirely out of its funds. It is, therefore, particularly gratifying that the Dean should have succeeded in obtaining a grant from the Governing Body of this Association for carrying on the abovementioned investigations at the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and the King Edward VII Medical Hospital and that these institutions should have received such recognition within less than four years of their foundation, thanks to the reputation which their staff are building up for the College and Hospital."

The following letter was addressed by the Dean, Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, to the Secretary, Indian Research Fund Association, Delhi, requesting for a grant for undertaking investigations at Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and The King Edward VII Memorial Hospital:—

THE PROPOSALS.

It was good of you to ask me to put up a proposal for investigations at this College and the associated King Edward VII Memoriall Hospital. The following proposals are submitted for your consideration, after consulting the professorial and Hon. Staff of these Institutions. The grant may be made either direct to the Professor concerned, or may be sent through me. In the latter case, all the necessary appointments will need be made by me in consultation with the staff concerned, and the accounts will be rendered to you through my office which will hold itself responsible for the proper disbursement of the sums voted. I am sending you under a separate cover, three copies each of the Annual Reports of these Institutions for the years 1926-27 and 1927-28 respectively, for the information of your Board. I will particularly refer you to paragraphs 26 and 30 respectively of these reports.

It is proposed to carry out the following seven investigations at these Institutions, at the cost shown against each of them:—

	Cost during 1929—1930. Rs.
(1) Determination of Haemoglobin in health and in anaemias common in Bombay	1,800
(2) Study of the Mycology of Skin Diseases in Bombay	2,000
(3) Investigation in the nutritive value of Indian vegetable foodstuffs	5,200
(4) Investigation in the action of certain drugs on the blood sugar level and on Glycosuria.	4,300
(5) Study on the Anthropometrical measurements of Indians.	1,000
(6) An investigation on Neo-Natal mortality in Bombay	3,700
(7) Investigation of Blood pressure amongst Indians in good health with reference to age and sex.	1,200
Total	19,200

The first two investigations will be undertaken in the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology, the third in the Physiology Laboratory, the fourth in the Pharmacology Department, the fifth in the Anatomy Section, the sixth by one of the Honorary Lecturers in Obstetrics and Gynaecology and the last by one of the Honorary Lecturers in Medicine.

HELP FOR FULL-TIME SALARIED ASSISTANTS.

You will see from the details sent herewith that most of the assistance required is for full time salaried Assistants. Our College and Hospital Laboratories are well equipped and whatever assistance is possible for me to give to the Professorial and Honorary Staff undertaking these investigations, I shall gladly do so, in every possible way. We have been able to train up some of the junior members of the College and Hospital Staff who can be appointed as skilled assistants and their lien will be kept on the College or Hospital establishment wherever possible, in accordance with terms of their present appointments. One or two assistants, i.e., a Graduate in Chemistry (with M.Sc.) for help in investigations Nos. 3 and 4 will need to be appointed from outside.

The total cost of the investigations can be reduced, if so desired, by about the sum of Rs. 3,500, by making the salaried appointments for Medical Assistants on Rs. 100 a month instead of Rs 150 a month, as suggested in the detailed proposals accompanying herewith. Personally I would be avesse to doing so, if the young workers are to be encouraged and relieved of their petty worries which interfere with good work.

Thanking you once again for your friendly interest."

The Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation considered this letter and resolved as follows:—

"That the letter be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that the grant of Rs. 9,530 offered by the Indian Research Fund Association to undertake on their behalf the investigations at the K. E M Hospital and G S M College, as mentioned in the letter, be accepted with thanks.

"2. That the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approve of the arrangements as suggested in his letter for carrying out the research work.

"M. A. EXAMINATION"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Rana appears to be living in a fool's paradise to suppose that history students in the last M.A. examination could secure an easy success with theses. Primarily he appears not to have inquired carefully in the matter before rushing into this mud-slinging affair. His contention that M.A. students with theses have acquired honours irrespective of their deserts is based on arguments that need very little refutation. Does Mr. Rana know what theses are allowed to be presented for the degree? I might here point out that no thesis is allowed to be sent up to the University which is thought second rate whereas all students even below the "mediocre" abilities, or rather no ability at all, rush in for examinations after a smattering of the prescribed courses a few weeks before the examinations. Naturally, therefore, the result per cent falls in the latter case and cent per cent results are maintained in the former. Mr. Rana could have obtained this information without rushing into the print.

I cannot judge what Mr. Rana means in this case by men of mediocre ability and average capacity. His standard of gauging the abilities of students from what they could reproduce in an examination hall is certainly defective and more certainly Mr. Rana's statement that all students who appeared for the M.A., examination with theses were men of poor merit deserving no distinction. Surely Mr. Rana does not mean that students should be given honours according to their past failures and successes.

Now how far is it true that the value of theses is created or increased by examiners. Mr. Rana's vilification of their bona fides is certainly unjustifiable and provokes the strongest derision of all men of reason. Has he ever cared to peep into the University Regulations that the theses are submitted to not less than three examiners and that the opinion of the majority prevails. I am afraid Mr. Rana has some personal grievances to be redressed.

To come direct to the query why such high standard is maintained by students appearing in the M.A., with theses and why they "monopolise" the prizes I note my reasons as under:—

(1) No student is allowed to present his thesis unless it appears that it will carry at least a second class. Works of many students are rejected on this ground and some are asked to put in still more work before final presentment.

(2) Thesis is not a reproduction of a few pages prepared a few days before the examination. It is a solid work or regular study of not less than two years and more in cases of students "monopolising" prizes.

(3) Thesis is a work of all times, pages of examination books to be. It is not a matter scribbled on the surrendered to the waste-paper baskets later.

(4) All thesis presented are expected to be original works. They are not dowries of other heads.

Will Mr. Rana be now satisfied and stop further vilification of history students with thesis. It is acknowledged beyond doubt that much of the past of this country is shrouded into mystery and those patriots who are silently delving into the past deserve an eulogium and an encouragement rather than defamation at the hands of Mr. Rana and such of his class. I hope there are very few to accept his invitation.—Yours, etc.,

N. (M.A.—Thesis).

NO MORE MONSOON MISERIES

—:o:—

THE VOGUE OF THE HIGH CLASS CLOSED CAR

Analysed, the public prejudice against buying a car for use in the rains appears to be twofold: first, that rains and muddy roads do damage to a car; and second, the car's paint is affected by the drenching it receives. A plain study of the facts, however, is illuminating.

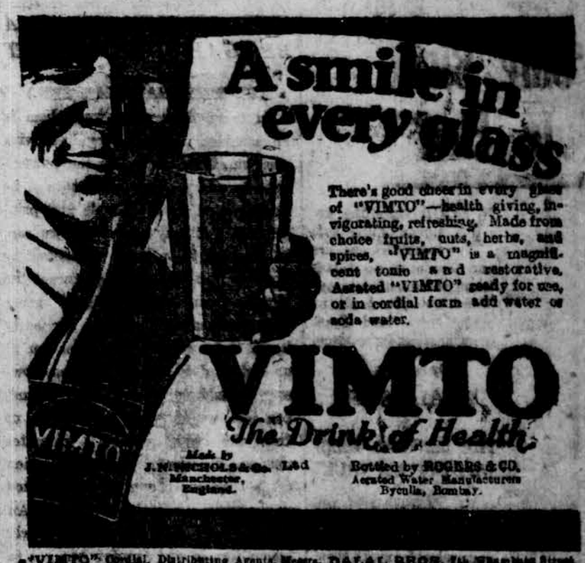
Take a car like the new Buick Sedan, which is peculiarly suitable for the Indian monsoon. The body is built of wood and steel reinforced in such a way that the risk of rust is entirely obviated. The coachwork is by the famous Fisher Corporation which is associated with General Motors. The Fisher builders have at their command unequalled experience, first-rate equipment and trained craftsmen for building motor car bodies of exceptional durability, beauty and performance. If these cars can stand the far more trying conditions that prevail at certain seasons of the year in Europe and America, it stands to reason that they can do so to a still greater extent in this country. The vogue for closed cars on the Continent, America and England is significant of the trend of people's taste for closed cars.

Again, colours used on a motor car are quite different to those used for other work. For example, General Motors cars are painted in beautiful Duco colours which are warranted to last for years under all sorts of conditions and usage. The Duco processes have been so perfected as to be absolutely impervious to the effects of rain or mud. In point of fact the modern car suffers less from external conditions during the rains than if it is left for long periods in the blazing sun.

There is another question that is frequently asked, "What about the car's mechanism being affected by the rains and muddy roads?" Modern cars built on the principles of the Buick have their distributors, brakes and working parts thoroughly enclosed and water-proof, thereby protecting the vital parts from being affected by the rain.

These, however, are but negative virtues. It is when one considers the positive advantages of such a fine closed car as the Buick that one is forced to the realisation that now—when those advantages will be most appreciated—is the ideal time to buy. Its closed body affords complete protection from the wind and rain. Safety is ensured by an unusually wide track and by powerful four-wheel foot brakes operating independently of the transmission brake. Six wide windows provide the means for abundant ventilation and fresh air. They can be opened at a moment's notice, or only that window from which the wind or rain blows can be closed, leaving the others open for ventilation. The driver's vision is kept clear by the windscreen being fitted with an electric automatic double-blade wiper which sweeps away the rain as it hits the glass. The top of the car is made to withstand the heaviest rain. And whilst this adequate protection is afforded from the outside, the interior is warm and commodious and provides luxurious comfort for five or six passengers.

The Buick engine is built to stand monsoon conditions, as it showed at the 5H Week held in Bombay last year when it was kept working under water for 24 hours in a bath-tub and came through the rigorous test without the slightest damage to the engine. The 1929 Buick is built to render unfailing service during twelve months of the year. Rain or sunshine it is the ideal car for the East.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The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1868.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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NSOON STRONG IN BURMA

—:o:—

KENS IN GUJARAT AND KONKAN

POONA, July 10.

n continues strong in Lower ut has weakened in Guja au kau. It is active in Upper Assam, East United Provin- Central Provinces and west- of the Peninsula. Rainfall h nearly general in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Konkan, Hyderabad, and Malabar; and Assam, east United Provinces, ntral India, Central Provin- mbay Deccan, South-Hydera- d Mysore, while a few falls urred in Orrissa, Bihar, west Provinces, Punjab Hills, east ana, Gujarat, South-east Ma- d North Madras coast. chief amounts of rainfall are: and Maymyo four inches; Gwa and Kyaukpyu three; st two; Toungoo and Bhamo d a half; Rangoon and Bassein Cherrapunji and Sibsagar two; Bazar and Chittagong one and ; Silchar and Jalpaigure one; three quarters; Shaibasa a ; Benares three, Sangor and two; Lucknow one and a half; a half; Sutna a quarter Bhav- a hill; Ajmer a quarter; Cochin Mahabaleshwar and Masulipa- ne and a half; Calicut, Ratna- d Mergara one; Malegaon, nagar, Belgaum, Gulbarga, naggar, Belgaum, Gulbarga, abad and Cuddalore a quarter. t:—Rainfall is likely to in- Konkan, Bengal and Bihar, tend in east and north —A.P.

AILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

BOMBAY July 10

servations recorded at 8 Tuesday 9th July 1929:—

	Temp. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, 1929, to date.
ion.	85	2.8	29.8
ta	89	T	9.1
	90	...	7.9
abad	97	0.1	12.8
pore	95	...	7.5
ow	91	...	12.8
lly	95	...	5.7
	106	...	1.1
war	108	...	0.3
abad	106	...	0
hi	92	...	0
ur	108	T	0.9
	101	...	4.1
	100	...	0
	91	0.7	8.3
	85	2.0	28.1
abad	92	0.8	7.1
	90	...	5.6
i	89	1.4	15.7
pore	90	0.4	6.1
re	89	2.2	11.7
y	89	0.1	11.8
iri	89	0.5	34.5
on	85	0.5	50.4
anagar	87	...	7.6
	85	0.1	7.7
ur	84	...	6.7
	90	0.1	8.9
m	90	...	5.1
gabad	79	0.1	11.8
r	86	0.6	10.0
abad	92	...	7.4
ore	91	0.2	3.1
a	85	0.1	1.7
s	92	...	1.4
g	100	T	1.8
punji	77	0.1	25.5
Abu	70	2.9	148.1
bo	75	...	6.6
dicates	85	...	5.8
	83	0.1	12.1
	rainfall of 1 to 4		

MBAY CITY RAINFALL

July 10.

Rainfall at—

	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
24 hrs. 8 a. m.	0·55"	0·95"	0·75"
Since 1st	35·08	46·54	37·08
for the period '28	38·99	46·64	37·06
for the period '27	43·03	48·29	39·50

MBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

eral Remarks.—The monsoon is in the east United Provinces, st Central Provinces and the n half of the Peninsula, but akened in Gujarat and the n. Rainfall has been nearly l in the Konkan, north Hydera- d Malabar, and local in the ed Provinces, the Central the Bombay Deccan, south ad and Mysore, while a few ve occurred in the west Uni- vinces, east Rajaputana, Gu- outheast Madras and the dras coast. Skies are mo- to heavily clouded except in the Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan, where they are clear. The air is hitter than usual in most of the Punjab and Baluchistan. Temperatures were above normal in the Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 150 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in the Konkan, and extend in the east and north Punjab.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 10th July 1929.

Station	Rainfall
Allahabad	0.04"
Agra	0.53"
Ajmer	0.23
Kotah	0.08"
Dwarka	0.4"
Surat	0.08"
Bhavnagar	0.46"
Saugor	2.30"
Jubbulpore	0.22"
Chanda	0.30"
Ratnagiri	0.98"
Marmugoa	0.75"
Karwar	0.69"
Malegaon	0.56"
Ahmednagar	0.19"
Poona	0.01"
Mahabaleshwar	1.45"
Belgaum	0.30"
Aurangabad	0.66"
Nizamabad	0.09"
Hyderabad	0.18"
Mangalore	0.55"
Calicut	1.22"
Cochin	1.80"
Trivandrum	0.75"
Madras	0.05"
Masulipatam	1.35"
Cocanada	0.09"
Colombo	0.33"

COLABA OBSERVATORY

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during hours ending at 8 a.m. of 10-7-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 8 a.m. 29.665 inches (.018 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.001

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.2 degrees (0.9 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.7 degrees (1.1 below normal.

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 157 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.55 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 9.63 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 35.77 inches.

Wether Remarks. Rain.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

(In thousands).

Week ending 5th July, 1929.	This week	This season.
Brought into Sight	74	15,555
Receipts at U. S. Ports	14	9,341
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.		
To Great Britain	6	1,837
To Continent	31	4,432
To Japan, Canada &c.	9	1,763
Total	46	8,032
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	230	15,647
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.		
Great Britain (All kinds)	58	2,818
VISIBLE SUPPLY.		
Stocks at American Ports		731
Stocks at American Interior Towns		277
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		1,156
Total		2,164
Last week		2,320
Difference on week		—156
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All Finds)		896
Exports of American cotton to India NIL		5400 Bales

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 9.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C & F Calcutta.

	Per cwt.
July/September	11/9
Oct./Dec.	11/10-1/2
C and F Karachi.	
July/Sept.	11/10-1/4
C and F Karachi?	
July/SSept.	11/10-3/4

LINSEED.

LONDON, July 9.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £18/10/0.
Shipment Sellers. Aug/Sept. £18/10/0.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. Ton:—
Shipment to Hull. July/Aug. £17/2/6.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £19/5/0.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 10.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	This year. Yesterday.	
Khandesh	203	362,747
Central India	263	379,188
Barsi and Nagar	588	257,949
Hyderabad-Gaorani	60	84,382
Berar	145	784,482
Central Provinces	114	390,087
Total Oomras	1,323	2,258,735
Dholera	294	223,984
N.-W. Provinces		61,719
Rajputana	270	48,972
Sind-Punjab	100	132,287
Broach		192,788
Coompta & Dharwar	919	104,850
Westerns-Northerns	368	47,933
Cocoanada		5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		36,040
Persian		1,682
American		9,364
Egyptain and African	1,614	94,803
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		10
Total	4,288	3,212,312

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 10.
1st Sept. to 4th July.
In full-pressed Bales.

	This year. Yesterday.	
Europe	7,769	825,850
Japan & Coast	4,901	1,592,338
Coast Ports	1,	18,425
Up-country by Rail		124,209
Afloat in harbour Europe, China and Japan		27,630
Total	12,6771	2,588,542

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 10.

F. P. Bales.	1928/29
Receipts to date 9/7/29	9216000
,, Yesterday do.	3000
Exports to date do.	7955000
Stock at Ports 5/7/29	731000
,, Interior Towns do.	277000
,, Liverpool 5/7/29	896000
Visible Supply 5/7/29	2164000
Quantity in Sight do.	5585000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 9.

July	15.65
October	15.78
November	15.78
January	16.05
March	16.25
May	16.44
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	16.30

London, July 9.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £19-3/8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £129-1/2.
National Bank £49-3/4.
Eastern Bank £6-5/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £87.
Conversion Loan £76-1/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £100-1/8.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £50.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £57.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £66-1/8.
Consols £54-7/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91-5/8.

LONDON METALS.

—:o:—

London, July 9.

Copper, Braziers, £95-1/2.
Yellow Metal, £74.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £22-3/4X.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1/2.
Tin, English Ingots, £205-1/4.
X Nominal.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 9.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes 41/9 July Shipment Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes 44/6 July/Aug. Shipment Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 46/3 Afloat. Paid Further Buyers.

Wheat Choice White, Karachi, Parcels, Not quoted.

LONDON PRODUCE.

LONDON, July 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment. Quoted July/Aug £8/7/6
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £17/7/6.
Raposeed, Toria Ton:—
Shipment Sellers. July/Aug. £18/17/6.

LONDON RUBBER.

LONDON, July 9.

Somed Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 11-3/8 Buyers

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REVIEW

The following is the weekly stock and share market review issued by Messrs. Moosa and Co. dated Calcutta 6th inst.:—

Govt. Securities.—Ruled quiet during the week but closed a bit steady 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 was steady at Rs. 102 and 5 per cent. (1933-44) loan at Rs. 86/8.

Bank rate remained unchanged at 5 per cent. Cash percentage of the Imperial Bank for the week ended the 3th July was 32.28 against 27.31 of the previous week. Public demand showed a decrease of Rs. 253 lakhs.

Bank.—Imperial bank F. P. and P. P. were done at Rs. 1430 and 353 respectively.

Preferences and Debentures.—There was a good demand for Jute preference shares with few sellers. Alliance and Bally had been done at Rs. 107 and Rs. 115 respectively. Titaghur Paper at Rs. 108. Indian Standard Wagon at Rs. 85, Darjeeling Himalaya Rlys. at Rs. 89, Bengal Telephone at Rs. 11/10 x.d. had been done. Chowringhee and Dalhousie Properties Debentures had been done at Rs. 93/8.

Railways.—Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rly. (Gunty) at Rs. 98 Darjeeling Himalayas at Rs. 145.

Cottons.—Dull with small business. Bengal Nagpore at Rs. 31/8 Dunbar at 221 Kesoram at Rs. 4/14 and Cawnpore Textile at Re. 1/8 had been done.

Jute shares.—On Tuesday the market opened at unchanged rates of the previous week, and remained inactive till 4 O'clock on Wednesday when the government forecast of acerage of sowing of Jute was published—These figures are 33,19,500 acres against 31,44,400 revised acres of the previous season. This year the acerage are much below the expectation of the bazar. On publication of the above figures there was a rise of rupees three in price of Jute and that of annas eight in Hessian. Shares followed the suit and the tendency was tranformed into a steady one with optimistic feeling and prices all round showed an improvement with reserved sellers as most of the mills have got stock of Jute, that would last about next six months. Market closed on Wednesday a shade quieter on reaction. From Thursday the market became quiet on selling pressure from weak holders and bears and in absence of outside support, and side by side the market of manufactured goods became lower as production of Hessian would be more as mills have commenced working 60 hours in place of 54 hours a week from this month.

On Friday afternoon rumours were current that there is an apprehension of strike in certain mills if labours are refused to wages of 6 extra hours as above stated, this had a depressing effect on the market and the prices at the close declined sharply. God forbid should anything unforeseen happens and strike takes place in one or more mills we presume that a further set back in prices of shares is not unlikely but we are now approaching a level of prices which looks more reasonable and attractive for investment. As previously reported of an accident to Boiler of Gondalpara mills the price is further gone down from Rs. 1020 to Rs. 1000. Also Ganges is adversely affected by damage done to the mill by fire that occured some days ago, the shares are now quoted at Rs. 400/ against the last listed price of Rs. 440 market closed decidedly quiet. The noticeable decline in prices is as under:—

Albion Rs. 400 to Rs. 390 Alliance Rs. 450 to 525 Anglo India Rs. 438 to 428 Auckland Rs. 300 to 285 Bally Rs. 300 to 292 Barnagore Rs. 281 to 274 Belvedere Rs. 585 to 575 Budge Budge Rs. 530 to 512 Caledonian Rs. 720 to 690 Champdany Rs. 167 to 162 Cheviot Rs. 305 to 298. Dalhousie Rs. 528 to 512 Delta Rs. 520 to 510 Empire Rs. 61/8 to 60 Fort William Rs. 395 to 285, Gauripore Rs. 435 to 425, Kamarhatty Rs. 662 to 650 Kankinarah Rs. 550 to 540 Kinnison Rs. 1020 to 1000, Lansdowne Rs. 270 to 260 Lawrence Rs. 690 to 670, Lothian Rs. 490 to 485, Naihatty Rs. 575 to 555 National Rs. 29/4 to 28/4 New Central Rs. 675 to 665 Northbrook Rs. 69 to 67, Orient Rs. 300 to 295, Reliance. Rs. 79/12 to 77, Standard Rs. 440 to 434 Union Rs. 682 to 665.

Speculative shares had less adverse effect in comparison with other shares. Howrahs and Clives are strongly held by a prominent "Bull" and a lot of bear covering outstanding Howrahs and Clives opened Rs. 56/12 and 38/12 Highest Rs. 57/4, 39/4 Lowest Rs. 56/4, 38/3 and closed quiet at Rs. 56/8 and 38/5 respectively.

Raw Jute Crop is damaged in some of the big districts by heavy rain and river floods where cutting of immature Jute is going on but in other districts prospect is better than that of the previous season. Figures for sowing of Jute for this season for Bengal Assam Behar and Orisa have been published on the 3rd instant by Government are 22,19,500 acres which are far below than those expected by bazar against 31,44,400 revised acres of the last season. The consolidated forecast will be published on the 10th inst. Fluctuations in future market during the week were as follows:—Opened at Rs. 62/8 Highest at Rs. 65/12 lowest 62/4 closed at Rs. 65/5.

Jute Fabrics.—Hessian remained quiet but on publication of acerage figures on Wednesday the market went up and in absence of support again went down and firmed up at the close on rumours spreading of likelihood of strike in certain mills Heavy goods remained dull, sellers predominated, consuming markets showed very little interest but in sympathy with Hessian, closed firm, Prices were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters
Opened at Rs.	13/11	17/12
Highest at Rs.	14/2	18/4
Lowest at Rs.	13/8	17/8
Closed at Rs.	14/1	18/2

Hy Cs.: B. Twills Cornsacks.

Opened at Rs.	34/4	34/12 35
Highest at Rs.	35	35/8 35.4
Lowest at Rs.	33/12	34/8 34.4
Closed at Rs.	35	35/8 35

Coals.—The market ruled quet with a small turnover at slightly lower prices than those of the previous week as under; Bhalgora Rs. 8/4 to Rs. 7/8 Lukurka and Samla Rs. 8/4 to 7/4 Equitable Rs. 24 to 22/14 Bansdeopur Rs. 21 to 20 Raneegunge Rs. 42 to Rs. 41/8 Standard 61/8 to Rs. 60/4 Burrakur 15/8 to 14/12.

Miscellaneous.—There has been nothing important to report. Barocah Timber came to business at Rs. 35 from a listed quotation of Rs. 54 Burn and Co., I. I. Steel, Indian Standard Wagon, Bengal Paper, Calcutta Tramways, and Port Shipping had been done at Rs. 390 at Rs. 16/12 at Rs. 32 at Rs. 41/4 at Rs. 12/8 x.d. at Rs. 28/12 respectively. Marshalls had been in constant demand at about Rs. 2/9.

Teas.—At sale No. 5 of the season held on the 1st inst. better prices had been realized than those of the previous week but this was not reflected on the share market, which ruled dull and uneventful with a small business at irregular rates.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly report dated 10th July:—

Our Silver market registers a rise of 7 annas since we wrote our last Review. In the early part of the week prices ruled steady on local operators covering their sales on the news of Dock strike in London but declined in the middle on heavy selling by the prominent bazar operator in sympathy with easier advices from China. Later prices sharply advanced and closed steady on short-covering and on buying by Commission Houses and option-dealers owing to an unexpected small shipment from London to Bombay for July settlement combined with better London advices. Owing to scarcity of contracts and good daily offtake, the prices for ready and the first settlement were quoted at a premium of seven annas over the second settlement on Saturday. The difference has again narrowed to four annas on bulls liquidation following the rumour of 400 bars coming from Port Said to Bombay in time for the July settlement. Prices slightly declined again on profit-taking by Shroffs and Commission Houses at higher level. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 55-15 for the first settlement on the 7th instant and the lowest Rs. 54 9 on the 4th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 1-6. T T Shanghai on London is 2-4 3/8. The highest price was 2-4 1/2 on the 8th instant and the lowest 2-4 5/16 on the 6th instant. There is nothing important to report with regard to the Shanghai Exchange.

The London price is 0 1/8 higher. The market was steady with India being a buyer for immediate shipment while China operated both ways on a moderate scale. America supported the market at lower level. The New York price is 52 1/4 cents i.e. 0 3/8 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 52 1/4 cents on the 8th instant and the lowest 51 7/8 cents on the 1st instant.

The prices for Gold have somewhat improved this week owing to easier local Exchange. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-7-9 for ready, Rs. 21-7-3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-9 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11-1/2.

The Silver market exhibited a better feeling at the close of the week on seadier Foreign advices. The market appears oversold and the stock on hand remains comparatively poor. We therefore do not now favour short side at the current low level but would advise going for purchases in easy markets for moderate profit.

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DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

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BOMBAY THURSDAY JULY 11 1929

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" TRIAL OPENS

16 Accused From Various Parts Of India Produced In Court

NINE STILL AT LARGE!

Charged With Plotting To Establish Republican Govt. In India

LAHORE, July 10.

Those arrested in connection with the Saunders Murder, Lahore Bomb Factory Discovery, and conspiracy to murder officials were produced this morning before Rai Sahib Pandit Sri Kishen, Special Magistrate, in the Central Jail.

The Jail building was strongly guarded by a police force numbering over 200 and admission to the court room was regulated by special permits. The accused were brought in two batches, Bhagat Singh and Bhutkeshwar Dutt coming in the second batch. The first batch of accused as they entered the jail gate were greeted by a small crowd on the road wth shouts of "Long live the Revolution" and the accused responded. This cry was repeated inside the court by all the accused more than once. All the accused then embraced and kissed each other.

COUNSEL'S PROTEST AGAINST POLICE RESTRICTIONS.

Lala Duni Chand, one of the defence counsel, protested against the police restrictions on the relatives of the accused. He added that the police were behaving in such a manner as if the relatives carried bombs and revolvers.

ACCUSED COMPLAINS OF ABUSE.

Prem Dutt, one of the accused stood up and informed the Court that a policeman had abused him, and threatened that unless the policeman was removed he would be forced to take the law into his own hands.

The Court intervened but the question was amicably settled.

Roll call of the following 16 accused in the court room was taken: —Sukhdev (Lyallpur), Kishorilal (Hoshiarpur), Agyaram (Sialkot District), Deburj (Sialkot District), Prem Dutt (Gujarat), Surendranath Panday (Cawnpore), Jaidev (Hardoi); Sheo Varma (Hardoi); Gayaprasad (Cawnpore District); J. N. Das (Calcutta); Mahabir Singh (Etawa District); Bhagat Singh (Lahore); B. K. Dutt (Burdwan, Bengal); Kanwalnath Trivedi (Gohinpur), A. K. Ghosh (Cawnpore), S. N. Sanyal (Allahabad).

It was announced that following nine were absconding:—Chandra Shekar Azad (Benares), Vijey Kumar Singha, Kundanlal Kailashpatt, Rai Raghunath Rai, Bhagwatieharan, Kalicharan, Yashpal, Satgurdayal.

The Crown was represented by Mr. Gordon Noad, Mr. Kilandarali and Mr. Gopal and the defence by Lala Dunichand Amolakram, Mr. Jiwanlal, Mr. W. C. Dutt and Mr. Puranchand.

One of the defence counsel complained to the court that he had been "harrassed" by police before entering the court room ald urged the holding of the court in the city.

NO PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

Mr. Noad, Crown Counsel, said the police had not shown any special treatment to the prosecution counsel.

The Court observed that police precautions had been taken only to prevent congestion in the court room and promised that in future no restrictions would be placed on counsel.

Defence then applied for police report in the case and records of various statements made by the approvers.

The Crown counsel had no objection to this demand and the court agreed to supply them.

PROSECUTION CASE.

Mr. Cardon Noad placed on the table sanctions of local Government for proceeding against the accused under Explosive substances act and Sections 121, 121-A and 123 I.P.C. He next filed a plaint which said that the accused above-mentioned along with others at Lahore and other places in British India at various times and occasions commencing from 1924 and till the time of arrest had been engaged in a "conspiracy" to wage war against the King and in depriving his sovereignity of British India and to overthrow by criminal force or show of criminal force tried to overthrow Government established by law in India and to collect men, arms and ammunition for or otherwise make preparation for the said object and purpose.

CHARGE'S AGAINST ACCUSED

Mr. George Trevor Hamilton Harding, Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, is the main complainant in the case Emperor versus Sukdev and 24 others, commonly known as the Saunders Murder and Labour "conspiracy" cases.

CHARGE SHEET.

Submitting his charge sheet under Sections 121, 121-A, 122 and 123 I.P.C. the complainant said: The accused along with others, have at Lahore and other places in British India at various times and occasions commencing from the year 1924, and continuing up to the present time of their arrest been engaged in a conspiracy to wage war against His Majesty the King Emperor and to deprive him of the soverignty of British India, and to overawe by criminal force, or show of criminal force, the government established by law in British India and to collect men, arms and ammunitions for or otherwise, to make preparation for the said object and purpose. They further concealed the existence of such design to wage against the King Emperor, intending by such concealment to facilitate, or knowing it to be likely that such concealment would facilitate waging of such war.

"FEDERATED REPUBLIC OF INDIA.

With these objects, these accused along with others formed a party known as the Hindusthan Republican Association and the Indian Republican Army, held their meetings at Lahore and other places in British India with a view to overthrow by force the Government established by law in India and to establish a Federated Republican government in its stead.

The complaint further stated that the means devised to be adopted to attain these objects were as follows: The collection of arms, men and munitions and also money for the purchase of arms and munitions; the obtaining of money for the same purpose by means of forcing and robbing banks and treasuries and by dacoities which necessarily involved murders, the manufacturing of explosive bombs for the purpose of murders and to overawe the Government by murders of police and other officials and persons interested in or assisting the administration of the Government of British India or persons who obstructed the carrying out of objects of conspiracy and persons who proved obnoxious to their party, blowing up of trains, production, possession and circulation of seditious and revolutionary literature, rescue of convicts and persons in lawful custody, seduction of educated youths with a view to enlist them in the conspiracy, to obtain renown and subscriptions among persons in foreign countries who were interested in the accomplishment of revolution in India.

LIST OF "CRIMES."

That in pursuance of the said conspiracy in British India an attempt was made to murder Mr. Bunnerji, inspector, C.I.D., at Benares on the 13th January, 1928. Embezzlement of Rs. 3199 was committed by Kailash Patti alias Kali Charan who is at present absconding, and who was an employee in the Sub-Post Office, Burhal Ganj District, Gorakhpur on 26-6-28 to be utilised by the party in the furtherance of their common object. A dacoity at the Punjab National Bank, Lahore was attempted on 4-12-1928. Mr. Saunders, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Channah Singh, a Head Constable were murdered in Lahore on 17th December 1928. Bombs were thrown in the Assembly Chamber, Delhi and shots were fired there on 8-4-1929, causing severe injuries to Sir Bomanji Dalal and others. A dacoity at Maulana was committed on 7/6/1929 causing death of BankMahton Koeri, the owner of the House. Accused along with others were manufacturing bombs at Lahore, Saharanpore, Calcutta and Agra. The factories at Lahore and Saharanpore having since been captured the accused visited different towns in British India to seduce youths and to include men to join their conspiracy.

In pursuance of the said conspiracy in British India preparations for the following actions were made but did not succeed. To blow up the train carrying members of the Simon Commission by means of a Dynamite, to rescue Jagdish Chandar Chatterji who was convicted, in connection with the Kakori Conspiracy Case and Sachin Sanyal another convict of their party.

Order of the Local Government was attached to the charge sheet. The complainant also submitted that in respect of other offences committed by the accused separate charge-sheets have been presented to the Court. It was also submitted that 9 accused are absconding.—Free Press.

MYSTERY OF BOXES CONSIGNED TO AFGHAN LEGATION OFFICIAL

—:o:—

"PERSONAL EFFECTS" FOUND TO CONTAIN HEROIN & COCAINE

LONDON, July 10.

Paris.—The authorities are investigating the mystery of four boxes of "personal effect" consigned under the cover of diplomatic immunity to a high official of the Afghan Legation which have been found to contain heroin and cocaine valued at 832,000 francs. The official concerned was recently transferred to Moscow.—Reuter.

ROBBER CHIEF'S UKASE

—:o:—

THREE DAYS "REJOICING, BY ORDER

PESHAWAR, July 9.

Authentic information has been received that Baccha Saqua has ordered three days' celebration of the occupation of Mazar-i-Sharif, Kandahar and Gardez.

Kabul shop-keepers have been warned that any one found doing business on those three days will be lned Rs. 50.

The celebrations will begin next Thursday.—A. P.

ON TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT

—:o:—

MONOPLANE FORCED TO LAND

LONDON, July 9.

Madrid.—The monoplane "Path Finder," which took off on a Trans-Atlantic flight from Old Orchard, Maine, yesterday, landed on beach at Santander at 9/10 p.m today.

Daylight was fading when a roaring monster appeared from the blue. Flying low, occupants of the plane were waving handkerchiefs to denote their desire to land and peasants lighted a bonfire to indicate a suitable ground. Airmen state that the unexpected descent is due to the exhaustion of petrol. They will resume journey to Rome at daybreak.—Reuter

DR. SATYAPAL'S BAIL CANCELLED

—:o:—

TAKEN TO JAIL AFTER CHARGES WERE FRAMED

STATEMENT MADE TO COURT

DELHI, July 10.

After charges were framed to-day in Dr. Satyapal's case under Section 124-A the Magistrate ordered that after framing such charge the law required, the accused to be sent to jail and bail to be cancelled. Hence he ordered Dr. Satyapal to be taken to jail and Dr. Satyapal was then taken to jail amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram".—Free Press.

DR. SATYAPAL'S STATEMENT

—:o:—

DELHI, July 10.

Following is the written statement of Dr. Satyapal which he submitted to the Court this morning:—

"I do not admit verbal accuracy of the report and translation of my speech filed by prosecution that the speech was delivered four months ago since when I have made many other speeches in the course of my public activities I cannot remember the exact words I used, but I admit that the governing sentiment expressed in that speech was one of entire dissatisfaction with the present system of Government and desire to replace that system by Swaraj, by which I mean the Government of India by Indians, freed from alien domination. I maintain that such a sentiment and such a desire are only natural, and there is no Indian who does not share them with me. Those that do not openly express this sentiment and this desire nevertheless feel them as strongly as I do. To me a humble worker for freedom of my country it is the sacred duty to express myself publicly and fearlessly.

USING ANALOGIES.

In political speeches and writings it is a custom all the world over to speak of public activities as war on Government and use other analogies drawn from military movements. All that is meant by the speaker or writer and understood by his hearers or readers by use of such phrases is employment of political pressure in its various well understood forms. There is no child in the country who takes these expressions in the sense of armed conflict with Government. It has been declared from thousands of Indian platforms that the Indian National Congress is engaged in an open peaceful and non-violent war against the present system of Government and it is this war to which I referred in my speech, and which is, as a humble soldier of the Congress Army I consider it my duty to carry on.

The complaint filed against me by the Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi does not refer to any particular part of my speech but reliance is placed upon "tone, turned and drift of the whole speech as likely to excite disaffection towards His Majesty's Government. I maintain my speech taken as a whole is nothing more than an expression of the sentiment and desire mentioned above. If that sentiment and that desire are likely to excite disaffection towards His Majesty's Government and if such disaffection is an offence against laws imposed on us by an alien Government, all India stands convicted of that offence. And it shall be my proud privilege to suffer any punishment which law inflicts on those who love their country.

WITHIN MY RIGHTS.

Particular incidents referred to in my speech are all true and I submit that I was well within my rights in calling public attention to them as examples of failure of Government to do its duty..

In saying what I did in my speech I have only done what I conceive to be my plain duty. I stand acquitted before my God, my conscience and my country and leave the foreign government to deal with me as it pleases.

Dr. Satyapal: "I cannot prepare arguments in jail. If my bail is cancelled let the case be decided to-day.

Public Prosecutor held that at the discretion of the court the accused could be allowed to remain on bail even after framing of charges.

The Magistrate said law was clear but asked the accused whether to-morrow would do. The accused wanted more time as he said Pandit Motilal Nehru had promised to argue the case.

The court cancelled the bail and ordered the accused to custody at which accused declined to have time.

The Magistrate committed the accused to custody and adjourned the case till to-morrow.—A. P.

Questioned by the Court, Dr. Satyapal admitted having delivered the speech on the 10th. He held the statement of witness was a fair summary of his speech.—A. P.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

—:o:—

TO BE FRIENDLY WITH CHINA

CONDITIONAL CO-OPERATION IN DISARMAMENT

LONDON, July 9.

Tokio.—The necessity of friendly relations with China is stressed in a statement on the domestic and foreign policy issued by the Japanese Government which promises to exert itself to the utmost to attain this object. Japan will refrain from any aggressive action and pledges itself to give every possible assistance to enable China to attain its legitimate desires. Secondly Government stresses the importance of the League of Nations. Government will do its utmost to cooperate with other Powers in the cause of disarmament "so long as our national safety is not impaired thereby."

Government will drastically retrench all State departments including the Army and Navy. There will be no increase in State loans above the amount registered at the end of the year. The local Government loans will be restricted and the sinking fund increased. As the proposed financial reforms presuppose the release of the gold embargo, Government will remove the ban as soon as the necessary preparations are completed.—Reuter.

REPORT ON TANGANYIKA

—:o:—

MANDATES COMMISSION CONCLUDES CONSIDERATION

LONDON, July 9.

Geneva.—The Mandates Commission concluded consideration of the 1928 Report on Tanganyika after the Chief Secretary, Jardine had made a statement on Labour conditions, especially the diminution of forced labour.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

FRANCE SUGGESTS SWITZERLAND AS VENUE

LONDON, July 9.

Paris.—French reply forwarded to the British Foreign Office agrees to 5th August for the opening of the International Conference with regard to Reparations, but holds out Switzerland as the venue.—Reuter

NEW PHARMACOPOEIA FOR HUMAN RELIEF

Sir. J. Bose's Startling discovery

USE OF INDIGENOUS PLANTS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES

LONDON, July 10.

The scope for new Anglo-Indian co-operation was mentioned by Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose in his lecture at the India Office in the course of which he announced his discovery of numerous Indian plant extracts suitable for cardiac stimulation and indicated the possibility of a new pharmacopoeia for the relief of humanity and the establishment of an industry to utilise indigenous plants for medical purposes.—Reuter

MONT--FORD REFORMS SOWED SEEDS OF COMMUNAL TENSION

—:o:—

A Bombay Solicitor Before Riot Inquiry Committee

BURMA OIL CO. MANAGER RECOMMENDS ANTI-PICKETING LEGISLATION

Further evidence was recorded by the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee when that Committee met again on Wednesday morning at the Secretariat. The first witness examined was Mr. J. H. Cooke, Manager, Burma Oil Company. At the outset, the witness referred to the statement made by Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar before the Committee that the Pathans who replaced the Oil Installation strikers were paid higher wages than those previously paid to the workers. The witness declared that the statement was absolutely wrong and unfounded. At no time did they employ Pathans on higher wages. The Pathans who were employed to replace the workers were paid the ordinary wages. Continuing, the witness said generally they paid more wages to their employees than those paid in mills and factories.

Replying to the Chairman the witness affirmed that the Oil Installation workers never put any demands before the authorities before they went on strike. The strike was a sudden and unexpected one. It was true that Mr. R. S. Nimbkar wrote to the management in his capacity as a representative of the strikers. The management were not prepared to recognize Mr. Nimbkar as their workers' representative. They told Mr. Nimbkar that if the Union was registered and a majority of their workers joined it, then they would very gladly consider any communication coming from the Union. The Union was not registered at the time when the strike began. The people who came forward as leaders did not show that they represented any reasonable portion of workers.

WHO ATTACKED PATHANS.

The Chairman then pointed out to the witness that objection was taken by one of the witnesses to the statement made by Earl Winterton in the House of Commons, namely that strikers who attacked Pathans were mostly Hindus. The witness was asked if he was in a position to verify that statement.

The witness replied that he could not tell them the proportion of Hindus and Muslims among the strikers.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STRIKE.

Proceeding, the witness maintained that the revolutionary speeches made by the communist leaders like Mr. Nimbkar and others were responsible for the strike in the Oil Companies. The workers had no idea of a strike because they had no grievance. In these revolutionary speeches the workers were told to come together and do as they did in Russia. No doubt, the kidnapping scare was started with a view to bring the Pathans into trouble.

ANXIOUS TO TAKE BACK STRIKERS.

The witness emphatically denied the allegations that the authorities of the Oil Companies wanted to break the strike and that was why they employed Pathans to replace the workers. All along, the management was very anxious to take back their people whenever they would come back.

Replying to the Chairman, the witness again laid emphasis on the revolutionary speeches made by Communist leaders. These speeches, he contended, were calculated to incite people against the Government. The Communist leaders wanted to have oil installation workers under their control in the same way as they had other workers. The underlying idea was that they should have their control over every possible class of workers. The workers in the Oil Companies had no trouble whatsoever. They were merely carried away by the inflammatory speeches of the Communist leaders. It was his honest opinion that the workers would not have kept out much longer but for the intimidation which they had to encounter.

Replying to Dewan Bahadur Javeri, the witness again stated that he was not in a position to give the exact proportion of Hindu and Muslim workers among the oil installation strikers. They did not keep a record of different communities to which their workers belonged.

NEED OF ANTI-PICKETING LEGISLATION.

Replying to Mr. Mirza, the witness suggested that there should be legislation to stop picketing. It was this picketing which was responsible for creating industrial troubles in the city. He did not believe that there could be anything like peaceful picketing.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

Mr. H. D. Nanavaty, a solicitor and a member of the Municipal Corporation, in his evidence, observed that communal tension was the outcome of the Mont-Ford Reforms. As a remedial measure, he suggested that communal representation must be abolished, of course after allowing sufficient safeguards to minority communities.

PARADE OF LAW AND ORDER IN PEACEFUL TIMES.

The witness was of opinion that strikes were not responsible for the riots. He advocated the formation of city guards who would be available at a short notice whenever they were wanted. He had nothing to complain, he said, against the police. He was, however, of opinion that if more military was called and placed at all strategic points the riots would have been quelled much earlier. Proceeding, the witness remarked that Government were very careful in making a parade of law and order when there was no trouble but in times of difficulty people had to depend on their own resources.

Replying to Dewan Bahadur Javeri, the witness categorically denied the allegation that either the Arya Samaj or Mahasabha had anything to do with the riots. There would not be more than 400 or 500 Arya Samajists in Bombay and the organisation of the Hindu Mahasabha was curiously inactive.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, Editor "Kaiser-i-Hind" and a member of the Municipal Corporation, stated, that the general causes of the riots were mostly economic, unemployment of workers, general trade depression and others. He did not believe that there was any communal tension in existence when the riots broke out. It was his paper, he asserted, that first contradicted the kidnapping scare on Feb. 3. The Government notification followed on the next day. He contended that Government ought to have contradicted the kidnapping story earlier but they did not do so.

POLICE FORCE INSUFFICIENT.

The witness complained that the police force in Bombay was insufficient even in ordinary times and had got to be increased without any more delay. He maintained that crime had increased in Bombay owing to inadequacy of police.

The witness did not think that there was communal tension in every-day life of Bombay. Hindus and Muslims in the city could not afford to be hostile to one another since their commercial interests were so very closely inter-connected.

He advocated the use of tear gas for dispersing mobs.

Mr. D. D. Shethia examined stated that at first when the kidnapping scare started, the Pathans were attacked by both Hindus and Muslims alike. There was nothing communal in that scare. The examination was not concluded when the Committee adjourned till Thursday morning.

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